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The Bombay Gazette.

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CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
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BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday 1894.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th Feb.
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th „
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. R. Daniell	24th „
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th „
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. Atkinson	31st „
B.I. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st „
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th „
B.I. HIMALAYA	6908	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th „
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th „

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
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I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th January 1894.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,194	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	9th March.
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,400	250	9th April.

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AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st Feb.

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Sassoon House, 80, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 9th, 1894.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 9, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrer	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 3.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

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The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 10th February, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 11th February, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th February, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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Bombay, 9th February, 1894.

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BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
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AND THE
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VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated, as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, [illegible], and despondency —too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPA[illegible],
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POON[illegible]
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under [illegible]

Debilitated and nervous youngmen should read the "Medical Adviser," by [illegible] uses of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancho[illegible] of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, [illegible]

A CONTRACT OF FORFEITURE
THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.
PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbou[illegible] confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.
Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited would not be flattering themselves in stati[illegible] they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a positi[illegible] undertake such a risk.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE BY [illegible]

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DON'T DIE OF FEVERS! Squibb's Ague Specific is the Only Remedy that positively cures Ague, Chills, Malarial, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers (acute or chronic), Influenza and affections arising from biliary Derangements caused by Malaria. Price: Re. 1. Of all Chemists. Money returned, if not cured.
MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

The Cream of "Scotch Whiskies," having a very Large Sale. "FERRINTOSH" Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome Possesses delicate Fragrance.
Per Dozen, Rs. 25.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY AT THE PRICE IN THE MARKET.
Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. }PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

BROWN'S NATURE'S Acacian Balsam, Blood Purifier, Ointment, Liver Invigorator, Malefern Ve[illegible] Renovating Pills, Restorative Assimilant and Wood land Balm.
HERBAL REMEDI[illegible]
Agents:—F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaik Memon Street, near Jooma Musjid, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

NEW SEASON'S GOODS
NOW ON VIEW.
WOOLLEN DRESS FABRICS
COTTON DRESS FABRICS
MILINERY & STRAW GOODS
FLOWERS & FEATHERS
SILKS & SATINS
SUN SHADES.
Cash Discount 10 per cent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.
LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SAM. H. SHORROCK,
Of the Firm of
J. and R. SHORROCK, Darwin, Lancashire,
MAKERS of Cotton Weaving Machinery, Paper-making Machinery, Steam Engines, Shafting, &c., &c., is on a short Visit to this country, and will be pleased to submit Estimates for above Machinery or make appointments for Consultations.
Address:—WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per Year.

KING, KING & Co.,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. [illegible] during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to [illegible] notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., [illegible] rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, [illegible] granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES [illegible], and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary.
N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE............ Rs. 5.
Packing and Postage extra.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 489, High Holborn, LONDON.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. & O. S. S. "ORIENTAL."

The following TREASURE Ex. P. and O. "Oriental," from London, is still UNCLAIMED, and has been Landed at the VICTORIA DOCKS, Shed No. 4, where it remains at the Consignee's Risk and Expense:—K. P. 12 BARS SILVER. Application for Delivery should be made to the SUPERINTENDENT, P. and O. S. N. Co., Rampart Row, Fort.

FRANK RITCHIE,
For Superintendent.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND ! INCREDIBLE ! ! MARVELLOUS ! ! !
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)
THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, Uses, and Functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA ! !
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICE OF ADMISSION :—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

WANTED TO CHARTER

A STEAM LAUNCH, for a period of about Two months. Draft not exceeding 3½ ft. Apply, giving full particulars and terms, to

Messrs. OLIVER & Co.,
Negapatam.

NOTICE.

OWING to the HEAVY FALL in EXCHANGE 10 per cent. will be ADDED to our PRICES in the List.

BOLTON & Co.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ......Rs. 12
Single Copy ......As. 4
" Bombay Gazette " Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and in the matter of THE SORAB WOOLLEN & COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, In Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 15th day of March, 1894, to send their Names and Addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to Messrs. M. T. Carroll, Muncherjee Framjee Tumboly, Ardeshir Bomanjee Dubash and Gocooldas Dowlutram, the Liquidators of the said Company, at its Registered Office, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the said liquidators are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY,
Managing Liquidator.
Dated this 9th day of February, 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 21st instant, Tenders for the Supply of the following quantities of best quality TEAK LOGS, viz. :—
[illegible] tons of Moulmein Teak to be delivered at the rate of [illegible] tons per month commencing 1st April next,
And 100 tons of Rangoon Teak to be delivered during the month of April.
Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Locomotive premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Raft.
Tenders must be accompanied also by the specifications of shipments showing clearly that the Timber Tendered is "Moulmein" or "Rangoon."
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th February, 1894.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 19th day of February, 1894, for REPAIRING the EMBANKMENT over the Tulsi Main, near Bandra, outside the Island of Bombay.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., A.M. I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 8th Feb., 1894.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the W. I. T. Club, will be held at the Grand Stand, Mahaluxmi, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 20th February, at 9-30 a.m.
Attention is drawn to Rule 15 of the W. I. Turf Club Rules, as below :—
15. Every proposal made at the Meeting must be formally proposed by one Member and seconded by another before it is put to the vote. The proposal about to be made should be communicated to the Secretary in writing, with the name of the proposer and seconder, at least five days before the Meeting.

TOM LE MESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.
6th February, 1894.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL
DIRECTORY OF INDIAN MANUFACTORIES.
Uniform with the Indian Textile Journal.
(Royal 4to) Price Rs. 5-8, post free.

Containing a list of Factories of every description in India and Burma, descriptive Articles on Indian Industries, Statistical Tables, and details of the Acts and Rules affecting Commerce in the Empire.
To be had at the Office of the INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL, 27, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LANSDOWNE MEMORIAL FUND
GRAND COMMITTEE.

THE following Names should be added to the List of the Grand Committee of the LANSDOWNE MEMORIAL FUND :—
H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir.
H. H. the Raja of Cochin, K. C. I. E.
H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Jinjeera.
H. H. the Maharaja of Agartola.
Raja Dowlat Chandra Roy.
Lieut.-Colonel N. C. Martelli.
H. M. Ismail Khan of Aligarh.
R. D. Mehta, Esq.
W. Stalkartt, Esq.

FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS :

	Rs.
H. H. the Raja of Cochin, K. C. I. E.	500
Raja Promoda Nath Roy of Digapattia	400
Messrs. Macneill and Co.	400
H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Jinjeera	300
H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir	200
Raja Dowlat Chandra Roy	200
J. Woodburn, Esq., C. S. I.	200
Messrs. A. Stephen and Co	125
The Hon'ble R. J. Crosthwaite, C. S. I.	101
The Hon'ble W. MacPherson	100
The Hon'ble J. Westland	100
H. M. Ismail Khan of Aligarh	100
R. D. Mehta, Esq.	100
Messrs. Watts and Co	100
" Harold and Co	100
" H. Clark and Co	100
" C. Lazarus and Co	100
" Dykes and Co	100
" W. H. Harton and Co	100
" Moore and Co	50
" Cook and Co	50
" R. S. Hart Bros.	50
The Hon'ble J. Bourdillon	50
W. Stalkartt, Esq.	50
Lieut.-Colonel N. C. Martelli	50
Rs.	83,771

Further Subscriptions are respectfully invited, and should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Royal Exchange.

S. E. J. CLARKE,
Honorary Secretary.
Calcutta, 5th February, 1894.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the Bombay Gazette Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10.
Single Copy......................Annas 4.
" Bombay Gazette " Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
LESSEE & DIRECTOR..........MR. HARRY STANLEY.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY,
Dion Boucicault's Great Drama,
"THE STREETS OF LONDON."
HARRY STANLEY as TOM TRUMPER.
Doors Open at 8-30. Performance at 9 P.M.
Box Office at Mitchell's, Medows St.

THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
LAST GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE,
(By Numerous Requests)
For the Convenience of Schools, Families and Children,
The Beautiful Burlesque,
ALI BABA, Or THE FORTY THIEVES.
Doors Open on this Occasion at 4 o'clock. Commencing at 4-30 P.M.
Children, Servants and Schools, HALF-PRICE to All Parts of the Theatre.
T. EMPSON, Manager

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.
THE ART EXHIBITION.
OPEN DAILY from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.
MILITARY BAND EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION : ONE RUPEE.
Children, Half-price.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
THE Sale of the last of the lot and pick of the Batch will be resumed TO-DAY, at 3-30 p.m., at the Govt. Remount Stables Churney Road. A lot of good Horses as well as good Pairs will be sold to the highest bidder. Intending purchasers should not loose this opportunity.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, February 10, 1894.

NOTICES.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M.
1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1893.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Director and Auditor.
4. To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.
Bombay 5th February, 1894.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 14th February, 1894, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—
I. To receive the Report of the outgoing Committee.
II. To confirm the nomination of the Members of the new Committee made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII.
And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.
By Order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 5th February, 1894.

ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Supply during the Official Year 1894-95, of the following Articles, which must be of Indian Manufacture :—

		Approximate Requirements.
Cloth, Khaki, for Coats, British Troops, 54 in.	Yds.	7,250
" Khaki, for Paijamas, 54 in.	"	13,000
" Blanket, for Coats, Followers, 54 in.	"	6,500
Flannel, Grey, 54 in.	"	5,300
Webbing, Drab, 2 in.	"	2,750
Drill, Khaki, 27 in.	"	53,500

2. Tenders are required in Duplicate (on printed forms obtainable at this Office), and must be accompanied by 2 yard Samples of the materials tendered for.
3. Tenders will be opened, at Noon, on THURSDAY, the 1st of March, 1894, and any further particulars required may be obtained on application.

A. C. TOKER, COLONEL,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.
Alipore, 29th January, 1894.

THE VIENNA RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Russian Punch are obtainable from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made per month on application to the above.

C. HIRSCH.

MAHABLESHWUR.
"RACE VIEW HOTEL,"
Under ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.
Entirely Re-furnished and Renovated.
CENTRALLY SITUATED.
Board and Residence available for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Excellent Table. Every Home Comfort. For particulars, apply to

PROPRIETOR,
13, Elphinstone Road, Poona.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of Bombay Arsenal up to 12 Noon, on 12th March, 1894, for the Supply of PAWLINS of Sizes to the Arsenals Depot and Factories in the Bombay Circle from 1st April, 1894, up to the 31st March, 1895.
II.—Printed forms of "Lists of Schedules" of the Pawlins (more or less) for the Supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed, which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by Contractors, are obtainable at this Office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 15th February to 10th March, 1894, between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (on Saturdays till 1 P.M. only). The term "more" includes the Supply of Pawlins if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.
III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of one Rupee for each Set.
IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock Noon on MONDAY, the 12th March, 1894. Parties tendering are invited to attend.
V. All further particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned.

C. A. EMPSON, Lieut-Col, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.
Bombay, 6th February, 1894.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 56.

SEALED TENDERS for the Supply of FLOUR, Machine-made, 1st Sort, for 1894-95, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officers, noted below, upto 12 Noon, on MONDAY, 26th February, 1894.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the Officers concerned.

Stations Where required.	Tenders will be received by	Quantities, Pounds.	Amounts of Earnest Monies.
Jubbulpore	The Chief Commissariat Officer, Jubbulpore	2,20,000	400
Saugor		1,20,000	120
Pachmarhi		30,000	80
Ahmedabad	The Chief Commissariat Officer, Deesa	95,000	120
Mount Abu		40,000	60
Kamptee	The Chief Commissariat Officer, Kamptee	4,00,000	560

H. CAVE, CAPTAIN,
for Commissary General.
Bombay, 7th February, 1894.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Suscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive the Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.
By Order of the Directors,

SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

NOTICE TO COTTON SPINNERS, AND OTHERS.

IT having come to our knowledge that certain Firms are offering Steel Card Clothing and calling it "PLOUGH-GROUND," we beg to give notice that, we, the INVENTORS and PATENTEES, along with the Licensees named below, are the only Firms who make this class of Card Clothing.

LICENSEES :
JOHN WHITELEY & SONS, Ld., Brunswick Mills, Halifax, England.
JOSEPH SYKES BROS, Ld., Card Makers, Lindley ; Near HUDDERSFIELD, England.
WILSON & INGHAM, Card Factory, Liversedge, Yorkshire, England.
HORSFALL & BICKHAM, Bridgewater Works, Pendleton, Manchester, England.

PATENTEES :
ASHWORTH BROS.,
Moss Brooks Works, Collyhurst, MANCHESTER, England.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :—
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
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NOTES:
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NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, AND ZANZIBAR
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—
Ten Lines and under—
First insertion..........................Rs. 5
Second do. ...." 3-8
Third do. ...." 3
Fourth and succeeding insertions ......As. 2 per line
but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion..........................As. 8 per line.
Second do. ...." 4½ "
Third do. ...." 2½ "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—
Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.........................." 0-8
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
To SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.
Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly ...." 6
Quarterly ...." 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.
Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly ...." 6
Quarterly ...." 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
PRESIDENCY BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,135
Bank of Bengal	40,000	800	all	10 pr. ct.	1,080xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	16 pr. ct.	980
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 50 / 10	10 p. c.	165 to 169 / 65 to 70 / 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	410	all	8 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank	60,000	420	420	7 pr. ct.	420
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	41	£3
National Bank of India	40 000	435	412½	6 pr. ct.	210
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly Rs.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	2501
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		451
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	945 900
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	261
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	650	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	120
...reuf's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		122½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	107½ 205
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	275
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,280
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—		120
[illegible]	515	2,500	2,50	Rs. 80	1,110
...gh	300	500	all	Nil	440
...vey and Sabapathy	450	500	50	31	500
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	120
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	390
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	102½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	382½
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	22
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	117½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	501
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,875
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	275	200	all	16 —	220 215
Volkart		1,001	1000	Rs. 0	970
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	450
Anglo-Indian	1,315	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	630
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	315
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,075
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	770
Connaught Mills	800	500	50	10 pr. ct	575
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	565
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	390
Doral Mills Co. Ld.	8,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	330
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	470
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	355
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30 dvd	680
Hingunghat Mill	700	600	50	4	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,400	500	500	2 Rs. 1	505
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,185
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	280
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,125
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	515
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,900	—	250		110
...ewrar Baloo...	1,000	1,...	,000	35	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	635xd
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	555
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	148
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	625
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	760
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,540
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,545
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	110
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 00	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	10		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	131
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	345
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,325
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,217	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	180
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	160
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	440
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
...nishunker Lakhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	50	90	15	590
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	...
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	280 / 205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	4·8
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,625
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,150
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,130
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	237
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	230	7½ pr. ct.	275
Ieyer & Co., Ld.	900	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 800	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	312
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	8,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	7,000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	93
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	950
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	395
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	44
Telephone Co.	8,200	25	all / 100 / 25	5	18½

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	17-3
Carolas	"	nom.
Mexican Dollars	"	185 to 185
Gold Five Franc Pieces	"	12-13
Bar Silver	"	87
Gold Leaf	"	27-2
Bar Gold, English	"	27-12
Bar Australian	"	27-8
Bar Bombay	"	27-3
Bar Pekin	"	27-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per cent	99 ready
Three-and-a-half per cent	98 nom
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans	119 to 116
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	250
Port Trust Bonds	102
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	105

EXCHANGE

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 1 21-32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1⅝d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight	1s. 1 23-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 1¾d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 1 13-16d.
Do. Credit	3 Do. do.	1s. 1 13-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 1 29-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 1 27-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 1 15-16d.
France	3 Do. do.	1·45
Do.	6 Do. do.	1·46
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	60 days' do.	99 11 16
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' do.	99¾
China	30 days' do.	182

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 8th February, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·946
Temperature of the Air	77·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·3
Dew Point	65·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·662
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·4
General Directions of wind*	NNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	243

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Byculla Club, Gymkhana Meeting.
Volunteer Artillery Camp closes: Annual Inspection and Guest Night.
Bombay Sailing Association.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
The Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi Conversational Meeting, New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, 5 p.m.
Unveiling of Dr. Mackichan's Portrait by the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood, Wilson College, 5-15 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Sheikh entered, and the steamers Scarsdale, Baroda, Oriental and Gisela, left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. LaSeyne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p. m., on Sunday, the 11th instant.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—Mr. Mohundas Makandas will lecture on "Envy," at the People's Free Reading Room, Fort, at 8 p. m., this day. The lecture is open to all.

AQUATICS.—A friendly race will be rowed between the Parsee Boating Club and the Zoroastrian Rowing Club to-morrow (Sunday); distance to be rowed, one mile.

WILSON COLLEGE.—The Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood will unveil Dr. Mackichan's portrait, at 5-15 p.m., to-day. Past and present students and friends are cordially invited to witness the ceremony.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A GOANESE YOUTH.—Jacky Louis Jajee, a Goanese, residing at Tank Bunder Road, has made a report to the police, that his brother, named Jarwan Jajee, aged twenty years, left home on the 5th instant, to go to Grant Road, to see his mother, and has not since been heard of. The youth is slightly deranged.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Buckitsingji, the Raja of Loonawada, Rewa Kantha Agency, accompanied by thirty-five followers, carrying five guns, ten swords, and one dagger, arrived in Bombay, on Thursday evening, and alighted at the Byculla Railway station. The Raja is at present residing at Nesbit Lane, in Moti Shet's bungalow.

FIRE AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—At 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, a bale of waste, lying in the open on the east wharf of the Prince's Dock was observed to be on fire. A corridor engine was immediately put in motion, and the flames were extinguished within a few minutes. The outbreak is attributed to spontaneous combustion. The damage is estimated at Rs. 30.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT POONA.—The opening ceremony of the Charitable Dispensary in the Poona Cantonment, takes place this evening, and will be participated in by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., who has generously contributed Rs. 10,000 towards the project. Sir Dinshaw travelled from Bombay to Poona on Wednesday, and was received at the Poona station by a large number of gentlemen. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief will perform the ceremony.

REPORTED THEFT.—Abbas Alli Sheriff, of Nesbit Lane, reports the theft of a gold watch and chain, with a seal attached, bearing an inscription "Mirza Mahomed Sheriff," from a table in his room on the upper storey of his house between 6 and 7 p.m. on the 4th instant. The complainant does not suspect any person, and did not complain of the theft till yesterday morning, as he wished to make his own inquiries. The property is collectively valued at Rs. 400.

BAND AT THE BYCULLA CLUB.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play at the Byculla Club Gymkhana Sports, this evening, at 4 p.m.

March	Seraphim	Clerk
Overture	Zanetta	Auber
Valse	Acclamation	Waldtenfel
Selection	The Rose of Castile	Balf
Grand Selection	J Martin	Donizetti
Galop	Pollergiester	Faust

MUSIC AT THE SECRETARIAT.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will play the following programme, at the Secretariat, this evening:—

Overture	Maritana	Wallace
Selection	Boccaccio	Suppe
Valse	Marianne	Harvey
Barcarole	Fischerlied	Lange
Finale	Ariele	Bach
Lancers	Haddon Hall	Bacalossi

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.—As previously announced this famous circus, after a long and successful run at Calcutta, is to pay Bombay a visit very shortly. The troupe are now at Jubbulpore, and give their last performance there this evening. They will leave Jubbulpore by a special mixed train to-morrow evening, and are expected to arrive in Bombay on Wednesday morning. Mr. Robert Love, the manager, is already here, and with the advance agent, is superintending the preparations for the erection of a large marque upon the Maidan. The first performance will probably be given next Saturday.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By the kind permission of Major Luard and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Corps, will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 5-30 o'clock:—

Quick March	Friendship	W H Davies
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini
Cavatina	La Regina di Golconda	Donizetti
Valse	Fantaisie	C Coote
Fantasia	A Burlesque	J A Kappey
Galop	Always Joyful	J Hecker

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BOMBARDIER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at St. George's Hospital, regarding the death of George Bushell, aged twenty-five years, a bombardier of the 21st Eastern Royal Artillery, stationed at Colaba. At 11 o'clock, on Wednesday night, the deceased, in company with William Short and three other soldiers of the same company, came out of the English Hotel, Hornby Road, and hailed a victoria, which was passing along in the direction of the Crawford Markets. The driver refused to stop the conveyance and lashed the horse into a gallop. Bushell ran after the carriage, overtook it at a short distance and was trying to stop it when he was knocked down. His companions, who were all the while standing in front of the Hotel, could not say by what he was knocked down. Both wheels of the carriage passed over Bushell, who was picked up by his companions and conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where on examination he was found to have received a cut near the right eye-brow, exposing the bone. The other symptoms pointed to internal hæmorrhage, the result of the rupture of the liver. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally run over by a victoria.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A HINDU.—At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the dead body of a Hindu was found lying in an cart, belonging to Mr. Sadanund Shivcrishna and situated at Girgaum Back Road. The body was first observed by one Ramdut Ramdin, who is the rent-collector of the same cart and who resides on the premises. The body was then dressed in a dhotur, coat, jacket, and shoes, while a turban was lying near the head. Ramdut at once brought a policeman, who took charge of the body. Information was immediately circulated throughout the town and the body was subsequently identified as that of one Lalji Tribhowan, aged forty-four years, the son of one Tribhowan Heera, a cotton broker, residing in a chawl, at Shamshet Street. It appears that the deceased was a Gujerati writer in the employ of Mr. Sorabji Dossabhoy Framroze, a Commissariat contractor. For the last five days he had been complaining of pain in his chest, and was under the treatment of a native doctor. On Thursday morning, at half-past 11 o'clock, the deceased left home as usual, but as he did not return in the evening, his father commenced to make inquiries about him, but failed to find him until about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when he heard that the dead body of his son had been found in an cart at Girgaum Back Road. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning, at the Girgaum Back Road, on view of the body of the deceased. After the evidence of the deceased's father and Ramdut Ramdin had been recorded the inquest was adjourned.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ENTERPRISING PARSEE.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, at Goa Street, Stone Bunder, touching the death of Mr. Maneckji Framji Javeri, aged forty years, residing at that locality. The deceased, who was a mate on board a steamer and held a master's certificate, left Bombay while he was eighteen years of age and went to sea and was in the ship's calling at ports in England, America, and Australia for twenty years. Maneckji returned to Bombay in 1890, but occasionally used to go to sea. For the last few months he had been on shore as he was waiting for the post of master on a steamer. He was not married, and he used to board with his father in Bapoo Dhunji Street, but as the accommodation in his father's house was insufficient, he slept in a separate room, at Goa Street, Stone Bunder. Although Maneckji was a strong robust man yet he complained of pain in his chest, and was under the treatment of a doctor. On Thursday morning the deceased, as usual, took his meal in his father's house, and then left for his room, and did not turn up to take his evening meal as usual. The father thought that he might turn up on the following morning, but as Maneckji did not then put in an appearance, the father became suspicious and went to the deceased's house. On opening the door of his room he found that Maneckji was dead. There were no marks of violence on the deceased who had on a shirt, a pair of trousers, and a cap. He was not in monetary difficulty, or in any troubles. Dr. Sidney Smith who had examined the body was of opinion that the death was due to heart disease, and a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was recorded.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIASION.

THE following races will take place this afternoon:—

FIRST RACE for Ships Boats to start at 3-55 p.m.

Boat's name	Rig	Entered by
Nelly	Latteen	Capt G A Gifford, R N
Eve	Lug	Lieut J A Tuke, R N
Cannings Boat	...	Capt G E Holland, R I M

SECOND RACE for Yachts, to start at 4 p.m. (Handicap race.)

Boat's name	Rig	Entered by
Mannikin	Cutter	Capt S C U Smith, R A
Jannetta	Lugger	Lieut F M Close, R A
Blue Bell	Cutter	Mr P G Messent
Melody	Cutter	Mr J B K Macbeth
Senta	Cutter	Surgeon-Major Boyd
Luximee	Lateen	Purshotam Gusnojee

Course No. 5—From Pilot Schooner, round the middle ground buoy, round the South Troopship moorings, to Pilot Schooner, twice round, all marks being kept on the Starboard side.

Any Yacht or boat crossing a line between the Pilot Schooner and the Club Flag Staff before the gun-fired will have to return and recross the line.

THE NEW JUDGE OF TANNA.

A LOCAL correspondent writing, from Bhewndi, in the Tanna district on Wednesday, says:—Never had a District Judge received such a hearty reception in Bhewndi as Mr. Aston had during the course of the preceding week and on Tuesday last. Mr. and Mrs. Aston arrived here on the 1st instant, and have since been accommodated in a large bungalow, belonging to the Sirdar Abdul Huk of Bombay. This being the first time Mr. Aston visited this place, no one knew anything about him or his worthy partner before. But sociable natures seldom fail to make their mark, particularly when that sublime virtue of universal sympathy finds a home in the heart of the gentler sex. Mrs. Aston is gifted with a sweet amiable disposition; so much so, that even when Mr. Aston was obliged to take shelter against an overwhelming attack of visits by religiously observing Sunday, his better-half cheerfully suffered herself to be entertained or disturbed in her rest, according to the more or less agreeableness of her visitors. The honour of entertaining our distinguished visitors to a tea-party was first paid to Mr. Vadilal, the Sub-Judge of this place. Mrs. Aston seemed particularly pleased with the Hindu *poories* (small sweet-bread) prepared by Mrs. Vadilal, and desired to have a recipe for their making, which was promptly given. But Mrs. Aston would not return home with a debt on her shoulders. She taught Mrs. Vadilal how to make beautiful roses out of red paper, and the samples she made were a perfect trick against Nature's own. An hour or so put an end to the meeting. Last Tuesday, Mr. and Mrs. Aston had three different engagements in succession, beginning with a prize-distribution, and finishing off with a *pan-supari* mandal at the Mamlatdar's. The middle one was an evening party at Mr. Dinshah Vakil's in honour of Mrs. Aston. The distribution of prizes was made by Mr. and Mrs. Aston, when a report of the management, &c., of the vernacular schools was read by one of the gentlemen on the school staff. The boys did their best to entertain the audience with recitations and vocal music, and a few gymnastic feats were performed by Mahomedan athletes in order to relieve the monotony of the proceedings. It was a pretty big assemblage, comprising most of the elite of the town, Government officers, and pleaders. After Mr. Aston had delivered a short speech suiting the occasion, a select company of Parsee ladies and gentlemen, adjourned to Mr. Dinshah Vakil's, who had spared no pains to make his house as attractive as possible. The evening party was a complete success, and Mrs. Aston said she felt herself quite at home in the company, and wished Mr. Aston was there to share her pleasures. With her wondrous winning manners, and a charm of conversation peculiarly her own, she puts one in mind of Wordsworth's immortalized Lucy.

A perfect woman nobly planned
To warn, to comfort and command;
And yet a spirit still, and bright
With something of Angelic light.

Mr. Dinshah had made Messrs. Morenas and Co. of Bombay responsible for the dainties on the table, and a couple of Parsee friends from Bombay, made the air ring with sweet music. The party then broke up for the Mamlatdar's *pan-supari*. The place was well illuminated, and the arrangements in the house were all that could be wished. Here, ladies and gentlemen met in separate rooms under the same roof. Several ladies, Hindu and Parsee, were introduced to Mrs. Aston, while Mr. Aston was undergoing that sober ceremony elsewhere. After Mr. and Mrs. Aston were duly thanked by Mr. Bhachech for all trouble they had taken in managing to get through a list of engagements in a single day, they left the house amid loud cheers. Mr. and Mrs. Aston leave Bhewndi to-morrow.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE PRESS ACT.

IS A LITHOGRAPHED REPRINT A BOOK UNDER THE ACT?

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case, in which Gunpat Oomaji, Ramji Mahadeo, and Mirza Asadulla were charged at the instance of Rao Saheb Morar Rao, of the Criminal Investigation Department, with printing a book without the printer's name upon it, and with failing to deliver to the Collector a copy of such book, entitled "Rajumesh Shaitan."

Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Moroji Cassinath defended the first two accused.

In delivering judgment, his Worship said: In this case the first two accused were charged with printing a book without printing on it the name of the printer and the place of printing, contrary to Sections 8 and 12 of Act XXV. of 1867, and also not delivering to the officer appointed by the Government, *viz.*, the Collector one copy of such book contrary to the provisions of Sec. 9 and 16 of Act XXV. of 1867 as amended by Act X. of 1890; and the third accused was charged with publishing the said book without printing on it the name of the publisher and the place of publication contrary to Sections 3 and 12 of Act XXV. of 1867. The evidence proves that the book was copied by one of the witnesses at the request of the third accused from a manuscript, and was lithographed for him by the first two accused at their press. It is a reprint of a Persian work. No copy of the book had been forwarded to the Collector as required by the Act. No name of the printer or place of publication is printed on it. The first two accused admit having acted wrong by as regards both charges, but state that since they had been convicted a few months back and fined they had not contravened the law, and as to the second charge they admitted they had not sent a copy of the book to the Collector. As regards the third accused, upon the evidence I must convict him. He is a Persian subject and a respectable person. He did not intentionally break the law. There were two questions raised; the first as to whether the book being lithographed came under the meaning of the word book in Section 12 of the Act; and the second whether it was necessary to forward a copy of reprint to the Collector as under the provisions of Section 21. The Governor-General of India in Council by notification No. 6604 of the 21st December, 1871, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd December 1871, included under (1) "reprints of book without additions or alterations, and without new notes or commentaries. As to the first question, I have no doubt that under the interpretation clause "book" includes every volume and pamphlet in any language printed or lithographed and every sheet of music, map, chart, or plan, separately printed or lithographed; therefore this book would come within the meaning of the word, in Section 12. As to the second question, clause No. I was cancelled by the Governor-General of India in Council by a Notification No. 3276 of 16th August, 1872, published in the *Gazette of India* on the 17th August, 1872. Therefore, it is necessary to deliver to the Collector a copy of a reprint. I must, therefore, convict the first two accused under both charges, and under the first charge fine them the nominal sum of one rupee and under the second charge the sum of Rs. 10, and Re. 1 the value of the book. I must also convict the third accused, and fine him what I consider a nominal fine of Rs. 10.

Thus the first two were fined Rs. 12 and the third Rs. 10, respectively.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

SEASON 1893-94.

Monday 12th, Tuesday 13th, and Wednesday 14th February, 1894.

The Governor's prize.—Rs. 100 presented by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and Rs. 100 added by the Association; Distances: 200 and 500 yards; No of shots: Seven at each distance; and other conditions: See Bye-laws; 18 prizes:—1st prize: Cash Rs. 50.

Messrs Lund Blockley and Carter's Prize and Messrs. Phillips and Co's prize; a handsome Time-piece, value Rs. 100, presented by Messrs. Lund, Blockley and Carter, Rs. 140 added by the Association; Distances: 500 and 800 yards; No. of shots: Seven at each Distance; other conditions: See Bye-Laws; 19 Prizes:—1st prize: Messrs. Lund Blockley and Carter's prize.

Messrs. Bromley and Campbell's and Messrs. C. Marcks' prize. A Silver Cup, value Rs. 100, presented by Messrs. Bromley and Campbell, a cheque on Messrs. Marcks Rs. 50, Rs. 120 added by the Association; Distances: 300 and 700 yards; No. of shots: Seven at each distance; Other conditions: See Bye-Laws; 18 prizes:—1st prize, The Silver Cup, value Rs. 100, presented by Messrs. Bromley and Campbell: 2nd Prize, Cheque on Messrs. Marcks Rs. 50.

Messrs Treacher and Co.'s and Messrs. Soundy and Co's Prize. A handsome Cup, value Rs. 150, presented by Messrs. Treacher and Co., and a prize by Messrs Soundy & Co, value Rs. 50 and Rs. 140, by the Association; Distances: 600 and 700 yards; No. of shots: Seven at each distance; Other conditions: See Bye-Laws; 19 prizes:—1st prize, The Cup, value Rs. 150, presented by Messrs. Treacher & Co; 2nd prize, Messrs. Soundy and Co's, Prize Rs. 50.

The Field Officers' prizes, Bombay Volunteer Rifles. Rs. 100 presented by Lieut.-Col. The Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, 100 by Major R. S. Brown, and 100 by Major H A Ackworth; Distances: 200 and 600 yards; No. of shots: Seven at each distance; other conditions see Bye-Laws; 25 prizes:—1st prize: Cash Rs. 50. See also Major Roughton's Prizes.

Extra prizes in matches I to V. Major Rougton's prizes Rs. 100: open to Members of B. L. H., B. V. A., and B.V.R. whether Members of the Association or not, who have never won a Prize at any previous Meeting of this or any other Association.

No entrance fee. This amount will be divided as extra prizes in Matches I., II., III., IV. and V.—Rs. 20 in each Match in a Prize of Rs. 10 and two of Rs. 5 each, to be given to the competitors who have never won a Prize as above, who make the highest scores in those Matches.

Extra Matches, Celerity; Distance: 200 yards; Position: Any Military; Entries: Unlimited; Fee: Re 1 each entry; and No. of shots: As many as can be fired in half a minute, counting from the report of the first shot 5 Prizes:—1st prize presented by Messrs. Combridge and Co. This prize is a splendid volume entitled, Her Majesty's Army—Indian and Colonial Forces.—The work is handsomely illustrated.

Unlimited entries, open to all comers at any time when the range is available during the Meeting; Distance: 500 yards; No. of shots: Seven, no sighting shots; Entrance Fee: Re. 1 for each entry. 7 Prizes:—1st Prize: 25 per cent of entrance fees.

Unlimited entries, open to all comers when the range is available during the meeting, Distance: 600 yards; No. of shots: Seven, no sighting shots; Entrance Fee: Re. 1 for each entry; 7 Prizes:—1st prize; 25 per cent of Entrance Fees.

Match X.—Pool: 200 and 300 yards; Fee: Two annas per shot. 50 per cent of value of pool shot fired each day to be divided equally between the Bull's-eyes.

Instructors' Match.—Prizes: (To be arranged hereafter).

Cadets.—Bankers' Prize for Teams of ten Cadets from any Cadet Company in Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 10.

(Before the Honble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

600-92 —In person—Badrudin Valud Shaikh Saheb Mitheke vs Jamnadas Javerdas—Little S N and B.—Part heard.

390-93 —V M Pakvasa for Pauper Harichund Bhicajee vs Rao Bahadoor Ragoba Junardhan Gamankar—Dikshit and H.

For Hearing on Commissioners Special Report.

67-8 5—Framji and M—Khudiza Begam and others vs Amad bin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jang Bahadur—Crawford B and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

15-89—Payne, G and S—Bhanjee Bhimsey and others vs Soondrabai alias Dhunbai and another—Wadia and G.

300-93—Craigie, L and O—Sir Roberts Jardine and others vs Jaitha Malsee and another—Little S N and B.

2/14-93—Brown and M—Khetsidas Rambux vs Muncharshaw Sorabjee Mehta and another—Ardasir H and D.

[illegible]-93—Little S N and B—Sadashiv Bapoo Shinde vs Wassudev Sadashiv Lele and others—Dikshit and H.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

ALLEGED FRAUD UPON A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SARAT CHANDRA CHATTERJEE AND ANOTHER vs. THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiffs prayed for judgment for the sum of Rs. 8,000 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 3rd September 1889. Mr. Russell and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Raghavjee, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in delivering his decision, said: I have gone very carefully through the evidence recorded in this case, and my judgment must be for the plaintiffs. Ananda Parasad, the father of the plaintiffs, insured his life for Rs. 8,000 with the defendant company on the 27th June 1889 and died on the 31st July following. It cannot be disputed that the man who died was the plaintiff's father, and we get a very accurate and truthful account of him from the two relative doctors, who attended him in his last illness. They say, that he was a man of about fifty to fifty-five years of age, of medium size, somewhat gray, and suffering from fever and acute dysentery, with nothing else the matter with him, that they ascertained. This corresponds with the description given by Dr. Ferdinands, whose medical report was accepted by the defendants. He says that the man he examined was about fifty-five years of age, rather gray, and 5-6½ in height, and that he had no apparent disease. The defendant's case, however, is that it is not the plaintiff's father who appeared before and was examined by Dr. Ferdinands, but another man who personated him and made the statements contained in the report. They allege that the intimate friends of Ananda, who purported to have signed the statements about him, did not sign these statements, or if they signed, that they were parties to the conspiracy to defraud, and they further say that Ananda was. as a matter of fact, about seventy years old, a confirmed opium-eater, in a dying state when the policies were being negotiated, and altogether broken down in constitution, suffering from diabetes and other diseases. They also charge their agent, who was the means of getting the policies, with being a party to the fraud. Now these are very serious allegations to make, and we have to see how far they are substantiated. Knight, the defendants' agent at Calcutta, had no suspicions at all in the matter till the 1st August, when he received certain information from Kali Kristo. The latter says that he got the information that he gave to Knight from one Ambika, on the 31st July. He also had a conversation with the nephews of Ananda, but what that was is not disclosed. This is very curious, for that very nephew is said to have reported the death of Anand on the 3rd August and gave his age as fifty-two, and he must have known when he saw Kali Kristo that his uncle had died. Ambika's information was that a fraud was contemplated over the insurance of Anand, who was not a landholder, but a man of very irregular habits, aged seventy or more, instead of fifty, as stated by him end suffering from serious diseases, such as diabetes, rheumatims, and other diseases caused by by intemperance, that he was a confirmed opium and ganja smoker and used to drink, and that he had just been brought down to Calcutta in a dying condition, and his whereabouts kept a secret. Ambika is dead, and so we have not his evidence as to what he told Kali or where he obtained his knowledge. This is unfortunate, for I feel sure we have not got the whole account of what was told to Knight. It is hardly credible that, on the strength of the second-hand information deposed to he would have at once repudiated the policy and dismissed the sub-agent without the slighest enquiry and without even hearing what the sub-agent had to say in the matter. Bhobonath says that he knew Ananda Prasad for twenty or twenty-five years before his death, that he should guess that his age was then sixty or sixty-five, that he last saw him five or six months before his death, that he then complained of his bad-health and said he could not digest his food, that he was about 5 feet 10 in height, grey-headed, and looked sickly and thin. He further says that Ananda had a brother called Kaliprosanno, who died about two years ago at the age of sixty, and who was younger than Ananda, and that the family came from Mulagor. The witness admits that he visited Ananda at his house very seldom, can't say if he was born at Chinsura, and never heard he was a drunkard or a debauched man. Smith says that he is a medical practitioner and treated Ananda in all three towns, once for dysentery and twice for fever. He says that he also had hydrocele and used to wear a truss; he was quite grey, over 5-11 in height, and about sixty-eight years of age at the time of his death. He does not recollect his ever having had rheumatism, but he had asthma and used to take opium. He had a brother called Kali, who was a pleader in Seeldet. Kristo Das says he knew Ananda who came from Mulagor, where he married, over forty years ago; he was eight or ten years older than himself (who was 55 or 56 years old) about 5-11 in height, and had quite grey hair. He suffered from diabets and fever, and used to purchase "madad." He was in sound health up to six months or a year before his death. The witness further produced a signature of Ananda's, and says that the signatures on two documents are those of Ananda. Nemjee says that he knew Ananda for thirty years or more; that Ananda used to come to his opium shop two or three times a day for fourteen or fifteen years before he died, and smoked "madad" there from 1-30 p.m. to 7 or 8 p.m, and crude opium, in the morning. He was of middle height with gray, and of late years, quite white hair. He had diabetes. His eldest child is a daughter aged 45 or 46; he had three brothers, Durga the eldest, and Ravi and Kali younger than himself. He was 60 or 61 at the time of his death. Witness further says that the signatures on ex. 16 and 17 are Ananda's, that Ananda had three sons, one other besides the plaintiff. Kassaka says that he knew Ananda from his childhood, that he died three years ago, that he last saw him four or five months before his death, and that his hair and beard were then quite white, that he was 5-9 or 10 in height, that he was 8 or 10 years younger than his father, who died about six years ago, aged 72 or 73, that his eldest child was a daughter, that he suffered from diabetes and fever, wore a truss for hernia, and used to take opium. Witness further identifies the signatures on ex. 16 and 17. Ex. 17 is a petition alleged to be made by Ananda on the 29th January 1866, in which he gives his age as 40 years. It appears to me that the above evidence is by no means satisfactory, and is insufficient to establish the grave charge that the defendants being almost the deceased and his friends, and their own sub-agent. It is evidently tainted with bias and animosity. At the best, it is exceedingly vague, and most of it is obsolutely false. There is nothing to support the charge of personation before Dr. Ferdinands; and the deceased could not have had hernia or hydrocele, or the doctors who attended him in his last illness would have observed it. The defendants do not call any one of his relatives, not even the daughter who is said to be older than the plaintiffs, nor do they call the friends who they alleged, had not signed the reports. The identity of the signatory of ex. 17 depends on a comparison of handwriting and on identity of names only. The defendants ought, I think, to have given stronger proof than this in a matter of such importance. The evidence on the side of the plaintiffs negatives the truth of that which has been adduced for the defendants. The evidence for the plaintiffs may be alluded to briefly. There is the deposition of the first plaintiff, which naturally enough supports their case. Much stress has been laid on his not calling the witnesses on whose reports and declarations the policies were taken and the claim made. I do not see that he was bound to call them. He had their reports and declaration, in his favour, and it lay on the defendants to rebut them if they could. Kali Kuman, the sub-agent of the defendants, gives Ananda's age as from 50 to 55, and that appears to be correct. The evidence of this witness appears to be honest and straightforward, and I can see no grounds for charging him with fraud. It is to be regretted that Knight acted so hastily in dismissing him without any enquiry, for it committed him to a line of conduct that he could not well depart from. Shanlal Mukerjee says Ananda was 54 or 55 years old, or at any rate less than 60 at the time of his death, and contradicts the evidence as to his being deceased. Hevidro gives his age as the same, between 50 and 55. He further states that he was not the son-in-law of Kheter Mohan Goswanie, but of Choytar Chand Goswanie, which is of importance as to his identity with the other Ananda Prasad. This is all that I need say on the evidence in the case. I believe the evidence for the plaintiffs, and disbelieve that for the defendants. It was almost useless to give proof of age when the defendants had repudiated the policies and brought the charge of fraud. A declaration of age, however, was sent in, and I do not see why it should not have been accepted as reasonable proof. They had the report of their own medical man as to the age of the proposed insurer; they knew he thought it was probably nearer 55 than 52, and they granted the policies with that knowledge. It is proved now that this is correct. Ananda was between 52 and 55 at the time. It is hardly to be expected that natives would be much more accurate than that. I find that the plaintiffs were entitled to the amount claimed, and I pass a decree as asked for in the plaint. Costs to include costs of commission.

SUIT FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

AT a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the usual eleven delegates heard the suit in which Cowasjee Bomonjee sued his wife Cooverbai for dissolution of marriage on the ground of adultery. Mr. S. B. Spencer appeared for the petitioner, but neither the respondent nor co-respondent put in an appearance.

The petitioner said that he was married to the respondent Cooverbai about tewelve years ago. They lived together as husband and wife, and had one male issue by the marriage, now about nine years of age. About six years ago, the respondent left the petitioner's protection, and went to live with her mother and never returned to his house notwithstanding several calls und intercessions of friends. Some time ago the petitioner, on receiving information of his wife's infidelity instituted a charge in the Police Court against the co-respondent who was convicted and fined Rs. 250 with the alternative of rigorous imprisonment for two months.

After corroborative evidence had been recorded, his Lordship gave a decree *nisi* in favour of the petitioner.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, stores, &c.

THE INDIAN FINANCIAL CRISIS.

MR. HERMANN SCHMIDT writes to the *Daily News* under date 16th January, in reference to the proposed import duty on silver into India:—

Once again there is visible uneasiess, both in India and the City, about the probable course of the Indian exchanges. Less than seven months after the closing of the Indian Mints all the old doubts and fears as to the fate of the rupee are reappearing. In spite of the India Council practically withholding their weekly drawings on the Presidencies from the market, exchange has dropped below 1*s*. 3*d*., and is reported "weak." Confidence in the ability of the Government to keep exchange steady is on the wane, and in more than one quarter the great currency experiment of 28th June 1893 is already considered a failure. In fear and trembling people are asking, "What next?" Seven months ago nobody would have dared to predict that the scheme recommended by the Herschell Commission, after long and patient investigation, would practically never have a chance of success. But this is what has happened so far, and it is, therefore, worth while to investigate the causes of this extraordinary disappointment, and to see whether anything can be done even now to avoid an absolute breakdown.

It is known that the Herschell Commission found it difficult to agree upon an unanimous recommendation. Unfortunately, unanimity was eventually only obtained as regards closing the mints, and no definite line of policy was sketched out for the Government to pursue with regard to the sale of its Council bills. From what has since transpired, it is clear that considerable difference of opinion would have existed as to this policy. Now there were two courses open for the Government to take. They might have contented themselves with simply closing the mints, and thereby preventing silver from being converted in India into legal tender, and then weekly sell their bills for what they would fetch. Or they might have made their "maximum exchange" of 1s. 4*d*. also practically a "minimum," and thus endeavour to establish a fixed relation between the sovereign and the rupee. Unfortunately the Government has not adopted either of these courses. They began by allotting at 1/8*d*. below 1*s*. 4*d*., then, when exchange fell lower, at first with held their bills, and afterwards sold at 1*s*. 3½*d*. which price has so far been adhered to. The chief and best argument in favour of a "fixed" or a "steady" rupee has always been that it would create "confidence," and that, as a result, capital would go for employment to India, faovurably influencing India's balance of payments. English investments in "rupee paper" would increase largely since it was clear that the value of the rupee could be depended upon. But the vacillating policy of the Council in the weekly allotments of the bills has prevented this "confidence" from taking root, and the advantages which thus might have been secured have been lost. It is known that lately very large amounts of rupee paper have gone back again to India, which has, of course, unfavourably affected the exchanges.

The argument that Indian exchange could be kept above its silver value with closed mints, in spite of regular weekly sales of Council bills, is based upon the assumption that silver, being uselss for monetary purposes, no more would be shipped to India. It was known that the divergence between the exchange and the metal value of the rupee would lead to a dislocation of the export and import trade of India, but it was asserted that the decline in the imports of silver into India would counterbalance any adverse development in other directions. But experience has shown that silver goes to India in as large quantities as before. It is therefore clear that as long as this is allowed to continue, if the Council were to adopt the policy of "meeting the market," *i.e*, of weekly selling its bills, exchange would decline till the former equilibrium between exports and imports is re-established—that means till the rupee had fallen to its "silver parity." To-day this is 1*s*. 0½*d*. The final result of this procedure would therefore be that the Government, after closing the mints and causing a collaps in silver, would reduce the rupee to this breakdown silver value.

One thing, therefore, is clear the Government cannot now adopt the policy of simply "meeting the market!" The very attempt would lower exchanged 1—2*d*. without bringing buyers. Such a step, however, would be absolutely fatal, and the equivalent to a confession of defeat. In that case it would be much better to re-open the mints, for although exchange would then also fall to the silver level, there might be a chance of this level being raised. This course being therefore out of question, action must be taken to check the import of silver into India. A heavy, possibly a sliding scale, import duty will have to be imposed on silver. No doubt there are economic objections to such a measure, but I know of none that could not also be used against the closure of the mints. After sanctioning the greater, it seems strange that there should be hesitation to sanction the lesser step, which in the end the inexorable logic of facts will render inevitable.

Besides imposing this import dnty on silver, the Council will have in future to show more "nerve." There is no doubt that hitherto the part that "confidence" plays in business has been underestimated. If the different steps of withholding the Bills and borrowing in sterling had been taken more readily, they would have had considerable effect; taken, as they were, grudgingly, these measures fell flat. But whatever is done has to be done quickly. If more time is lost in deliberations the decision may come too late. We are on the eve of the principal export season of India, money in Bombay and Calcutta is getting "shorter," and the cash holdings of the Presidency banks have fallen from 950 lacks last July to 920 lacks. Now, if ever, Government action will tell.

Whether the Herschel Commission has recommended a wise step or not only experience can tell. But this country and, above all, India have a right to demand that nothing is left untried which is likely to give the policy of last June a chance of success.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 9TH OF FEBRUARY, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·128	Calm	1	68·1	59·1	87	...	3·91	+2·13
Agra	30·115	N E	6	70·6	61·1	92	...	2·11	+1·41
Cawnpore	30·128	E S E	5	74·9	58·5	100	0·35	1·70	...
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	30·114	Calm	4	72·5	58·7	94	0·02	4·17	+3·28
Jacobabad	30·150	Calm	1	71·4	45·1	72	...	1·17	−0·73
Karachi	30·191	E N E	8	74·0	53·0	99	..	3·53	+2·72
Jeypore	30·161	N N W	3	73·5	58·1	80	...	3·83	+2·96
Ajmere	30·206	N E	4	74·4	54·7	53	...	2·43	+1·65
Deesa	30·130	N E	12	84·6	59·1	39	...	2·19	+1·34
Ahmedabad	30·085	N N E	3	88·2	60·1	55	...	1·92	...
Bhuj	30·134	N	10	78·3	54·0	49	...	0·27	+0·08
Rajkot	30·109	N E	6	82·4	53·0	46	...	1·54	+1·09
Veraval	30·079	N E	4	81·6	60·2	22	...	2·28	...
Neemuch	30·145	N E	6	80·8	54·8	79	...	2·41	+1·78
Indore	30·110	W	3	86·0	60·1	68	...	2·79	+1·97
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	30·128	S E	3	81·9	60·3	81	0·10	2·74	+0·91
Hoshangabad	30·094	Calm	2	85·8	64·3	93	0·71	5·89	+4·32
Khandwa	30·105	E	6	81·7	64·7	80	0·01	0·80	−0·51
Raipur	30·133	E N E	1	88·3	61·2	51	...	0·64	−0·81
Nagpur	30·112	E N E	8	87·8	61·6	47	...	3·08	+1·01
Amraoti	30·092	Calm	8	90·7	67·8	40	...	1·20	−0·84
Akola	30·099	S E	5	9·0	61·4	56	...	2·62	+0·10
Surat	30·099	N W	3	92·1	62·0	60	...	0·77	+0·54
Malegaon	30·110	N W	7	93·4	69·9	65	...	1·31	−0·08
Bombay	30·068	N	10	82·4	71·5	67	...	1·85	+1·01
Poona	30·127	Calm	5	91·1	58·9	66	...	2·44	+0·76
Aurangabad	30·146	S S W	6	87·4	60·1	55	...	4·01	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	30·057	Calm	4	87·8	68·9	83	...	0·21	−0·63
Belgaum	30·083	E	7	85·3	59·9	58	...	5·46	+3·47
Goa	30·050	S E	3	87·1	71·4	86	...	4·07	...
Karwar	30·043	N E	3	86·2	66·1	86	...	2·78	−0·35
Mangalore	30·025	E S E	2	89·3	69·4	72	...	3·61	−0·16
Calicut	30·022	E	9	88·8	68·6	75	...	7·18	−0·23
Cochin	30·014	N N E	M	88·3	71·7	80	...	6·99	−3·07
Bangalore	30·125	E N E	8	82·2	61·9	85	...	3·06	−1·56
Secunderabad	30·151	E S E	7	85·2	59·4	76	...	3·82	+1·63
Masulipatam	30·109	N	6	84·1	67·1	88	...	17·93	+9·53
Bellary	30·123	S E	4	87·0	63·6	85	...	1·26	−1·18
Cuddapah	30·111	S E	...	88·0	67·5	81	...	9·03	+2·08
Madras	30·080	E	10	84·7	76·8	74	...	23·44	−0·80
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	30·080	N E	2	89·0	70·4	80	...	11·35	+5·44
Negapatam	30·030	N E	7	81·9	72·7	77	...	43·78	+11·28
Colombo	30·017	N E	9	88·5	74·0	74	...	25·49	+1·32
Aden	30·007	E	6	80·3	74·4	76	...	6·20	−0·12

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction all over the country. Readings are highest in the north and lowest along the coast from Goa southwards, as far round as Negapatam. Gradients are slight. Winds are irregularly cyclonic in Berar, the Central and North West Provinces, Rajputana and Central India, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Deesa and 10 at Neemuch. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 5° above the normal at Indore, Khandwa, Surat and Malegaon, and 4° to 6° below it at Delhi, Agra, Jacobabad, Secunderabad and Bellary. The minimum temperature is from 4° to 17° in excess of the mean in most places. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Malegaon and the lowest 45° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased locally at Khandwa, Neemuch, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore and Madras, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Punjab, North West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and at Jacobabad, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Bangalore, Madras and Negapatam. About three quarters of an inch of rain has fallen at Hoshangabad, and light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Jubulpore and Khandwa. A small area of low pressure lies over the country about Akola and Hoshangabad, and as the winds are irregularly cyclonic local showers are probable in the Central and North-West Provinces. The weather is still slightly unsettled over the country lying to the north of latitude 16°. The difference of pressure between Aden and Karachi is about two tenths, and fresh to strong winds are probable in the Arabian Sea.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DIVINE SERVICES.

1ST SUNDAY IN LENT FEBRUARY, 11.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Cruickshank in E flat.—Hymns 92, 178 and 198.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 166, 165 and 391. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Newton.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service).—Hymns 88, 183 and 92.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); and Sermon.—Hymns 84, 215, 28 and 94.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

(Belassis Road, Byculla.)
8 a.m.—Morning Service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)
7-15 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 93, 92 and 318.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon: Subject, Christ's Reproof of Half heartedness.—Hymns 84, 291 and 23.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral); Sermon by the Rev. Fr. Gardner.
10 a.m.—Children's Service (Choral); Instruction by Rev. Fr. Kershaw.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Congreve. Alms for the poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 332 and 331.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 92, 187 and 252.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 138, 126 and 133.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman—Hymns 36, 488 and 341.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 160, 242, 46 and Psalm 146

WESLEYAN CHUCH.

(Colaba.)
11 a.m.—Mr. W. Lane.
6 p.m.—Rev. J. H. Bateson, A.T.A.S.
(Byculla.)
9-30 am.—Rev. J. H. Bateson, A.T.A.S.
6 p.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Semen's Church is Opposite to the main entrance of Prince's Dock in Frere Road.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
11 a.m.—Holy Commonion. (Choral)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
(Wednesday.)
7 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Daily Morning Prayer at 7 and evening Prayer at 5-30.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. & C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Ps. 141, tune 121.
Hys. 102, 142 and 349, 2nd tune.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Services for Sailors.
Service will be held on board the s. s. Taif in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. The bethel flag will be hoisted.

CALENDAR—FEBRUARY, 1894.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Quarter ... Feb. 13th, 3h. 31·3m. p.m.
Full Moon ... " 20th. 7h. 7·6m. a.m.
Last Quarter ... " 27th. 5h. 19·5m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	High Water.	Low Water.
Sat. 10	Volunteer Artillery Camp closes. Annual Inspection by the Officer Commanding the District, and Guest night. Bombay Sailing Association. Byculla Club Gymkhana Meeting. Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m. Unveiling Dr. Mackichan's Portrait, Wilson College, 5-15 p.m. Departure of English mail per s. s. Oriental.	H. M. 6 31	H. M. 5 58	H. M. 1 50m 2 14a	H. M. 7 53m 7 45a
Sun. 11	Light Horse Camp opens, Danda. Meet, Bombay Foxhounds, Irla. Volunteer Church Parade Cathedral. 1st Sunday in Lent.	6 31	5 58	2 22m 2 56a	8 24m 8 17a
Mon. 12	Arrival of the Opium Commission. Royal Yacht Club Dance. Light Horse Camp. Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association. Coorla. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Stanley Opera Company. English mail expected per s. s. Sutlej.*	6 30	5 59	2 56m 3 45a	9 0m 8 51a
Tues. 13	The Opium Commission. Light Horse Camp. B. V. R. Association, Coorla. Stanley Opera Company.	6 30	5 59	3 33m 4 16a	9 43m 9 51a
Wed. 14	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. The Opium Commission. Evening Concert for Organ Fund. Town Hall, 9-15 a.m. Light Horse Camp. Meet, Bombay Foxhaunds, Santa Cruz. B. V. R. Association, Coorla. Annual Meeting, Chamber of Commerce, 4 p.m. Stanley Opera Company.	6 29	6	4 27m 6 28a	11 0m —
Thur. 15	The Opium Commission. Light Horse Camp. High Schools Athletic Association, Annual Meeting Commences. B. V. R. Association, Coorla. Stanley Opera Company.	6 29	6 0	5 49m 8 7a	0 0m 0 23a
Fri. 16	Race Lotteries. High Schools Athletic Association. The Opium Commission. Light Horse Camp. B. V. R. Association, Coorla. Indian Guarantee Association, Albert Building, 2 p.m. Stanley Opera Company.	6 28	6 1	7 10m 9 15a	2 6m 1 44a

* Left Aden on Tuesday, at 11 a.m.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Mr and Mrs B Creagh, RN Aden
*Capt and Mrs Campeiro, Delhi
*MissSita Campeiro, Delhi
*Mr S N Squire, Thana
*Mr W A Boyd, England
*Dr E Mabock do
*Mrs Hall do
*The Misses Hall do
*Lieut G Franks, RA do
*Major Renny do
*Sergt Capt J Edye do
*Mr F Sykes do
*Mr T Gut do
*Mr and MrsManneck do
*Mrs Manneck, Sr do
*Mr E Pennie do
*Mr J Gawthorne do
*Mr G Mitchell do
*Mr and Mrs H D Stuart do
*Mr G S Colville do
*Mr H Critchley do
*Major Young, Poona
*Mr Henry Smith, Madras
*Mr H Deavin do
*Mr and Mrs R Dickie, Kirkee
*Mr D Robb, Agra
*Mr H J Landon, Thana
Capt C Lloyd, Madras
*Rev and Mrs R Gillespie, Ahmedabad
*Major H Pengree, R F, Surat
*Mr E Stutz, Madras
*Miss Finch-Hatton, England
Mr E A Kendall, I C S, England
*Lt C Cleghorn, R A, England
*Rev R Wilson, England
*Rev R P Barnett, England
*Sergt Capt and Mrs Davoren, England
Mrs C E Lloyd do
Mr E C Richards do
*Mr H Davies do
*Mr J Ward do
Mr R A Collie do
*Capt V Burrows do
*Major Mackenzie do
Mr and Mrs J English, England
*Mr and Mrs G L Borrowdaile, England
*Mr L M Wadia, B L, Ahmedabad
*Mr R Kennedy, I C S, Khandeish
Mr R S Conner, Madras
Surgt Lieut-Col Murphy,
Mr and Mrs E A Peacock, Lahore
Rev W Campbell, R N, Delhi
Mr J M Lerr, Gadak
Mr G M Parker, Poona
Mr and Mrs Sanday, Mysore
Rev J Vanes, Madras
Mr and Mrs Massey, Hyderabad (Deccan)
Miss A Kirk, Lucknow
Rev J Taylor, Ahmedabad
Mr F Schade, Calcutta
Mr C Meurer do
Mr W Wentzel do
Mr and Mrs F D Phillips, Colombo
*Miss Ashby, Colombo
*Mrs J M Hunter, Kholapore
Col F Gallwey, Poona
Mr W F Sweeny, Jalgoan
Capt J Hill, R N, Bombay
Mr and Mrs R J Hunter do
*Major and Mrs W Blake do
Mr J Neilson do
Mr H B Smith do
Mr N Laski do
Mr W H Fry do
Mr Djaniokhan do
Mr Ashjahan do
Mr C Anderson do
Mr C W Carson do
Mr H S Corfield do
Mr H J Robinson do
Mr M A Baig, C S do
Mr E R Jardine do
Mr F Pineda do
Mr C Nesbitt do
Mr N Mitchell do
Mr S Kiddle do
Mr T Anderson, RIM do
Mr A E Goll do
Mr J J Gazdar, B L do
Mr T Fraser do
*Mr H Rogers do

Residents left during the week marked thus (*).

"MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. R. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Scarsdale, 1,657 tons, Captain R C Appleton, sailed yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE Ship Sir Lancelot, 885 tons, Captain C W Brebner, cleared yesterday for Mauritius with a general cargo and 18 deck passengers.

THE Italian Steamer Stura, 1,415 tons, Captain E de Negri, will sail today for Hongkong via Singapore, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Misquith as cabin and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain T E Gillett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo. Lieut Webbware as cabin and 339 deck passengers. She will sail today for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and Nawab Salas Khan, four others and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 919 tons, Captain F N Frohawk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar 21st January, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Sub Lieuts A D Ayallee, and L Faria, Mr T T Dias, Mr C F Fereira Fava, Mr A Shilock, Mr G de Silva, Mr D F de Souza, and 158 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—FEBRUARY 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
C	Mobile	930	McAdam	Not fixed	...	B & P S N Co
D	Calder	400	Lookeyer	Not fixed	...	B & P S N Co
F	Taif	878	Hannah	Mauritius	16-2	H C Joosub
K	Bahaduri	828	Heyer	Marmagoa	10-2	Shepherd & Co
M	Sir Lancelot	886	Brebner	Mauritius	9-2	V Ebram & Co
N	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Karachi	11-2	M Maritimes
P	Arthur Head	1887	Lennard	Dunkirk	20-2	W & A Graham & Co
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Brahmani	523	Budroo	C Mandoir	10-2	Shepherd & Co
	Ponani	542	Fakeera	Mangalore	9-2	do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Rome	3022	Daniell	London	21-2	P & O Co
2	Australia s	2321	Tait	Liverpool	14-2	W & A Graham
4	Stura	1416	Negri	China	9-2	C Barbero
5	Oriental	2711	Monde	London	10-2	P & O Co
7	Ganges	2111	Atkinson	Aden	13-2	P & O Co
8	Gisela	2343	Cassovich	Trieste	9-2	A L S N Co
9	Nedjed	1692	Crawford	Marseilles	11-2	K Nixon
10	Baroda	2022	Daber	Madras, &c.	11-2	J Mackintosh
12	Methley Hall	2182	Buck	Liverpool	18-2	E Bates & Co
13	Scarsdale	1657	Appleton	Port Said	9-2	J Mackintosh
16	Gwalior	1618	Blackburn	China	...	P & O Co

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Java (s)	Frohawk	Zanzibar, Jan. 21.
	Pachumba (s)	Gillett	Karachi, Feb. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Lalpoora (s)	Stone	Calcutta, &c.
	Baroda (s)	Doherr	Calcutta, &c.
	Gisela (s)	Kossovich	Trieste, &c.
	Scarsdale	Appleton	Port Said.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Sir Lancelot, Brebner, for Mauritius.
Steamer Stura, DeNegri, for China, &c.
" Pachumba, Gillett, for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Java, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Pachumba, for Karachi, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
1	Rewa s	....	London.
	Clan Buchanan s	....	Liverpool.
	Calliope s	....	Middlesbro.
	Camorta s	....	Rangoon.
	Chindwara s	....	Bombay.
2	Rudeshemier s	....	Hamburg.
	Nawab s	....	Bombay.
3	Nadir s	....	Calcutta.
5	Khedive s	....	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 9.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Edinburgh s—100 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; 27 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 25 [illegible] whisky, H A Hormarjee; 100 hogsheads ale, Cutler [illegible] mer and Co; 50 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee; [illegible] cases whisky, and 20 cases wine, A B L Cooper and [illegible] 100 cases whisky, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy, 100 cases whi[illegible] P C Shroff and Sons.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh s—30 cases stout and 1 case show card[illegible] P C Shroff and Sons; 6 bales printing papers G Claridge and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—6 bales printing and writing papers, 6 bales blotting papers, 7 cases writing ink, and 4 cases note pabers, John Dickinson and Co; 10 cases ham and bacon, and 17 cases cheese, Treacher and Co; 5 packages printing papers, G Clarige and Co; 250 cases Ale and Stout, Ewart Latham and Co; 5 cases provision A M Sodder; 53 casts portwine &c, 39 cases whisky Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee 2 hogsheads sherry Phipsons and Co. 39 cases portwine &c. Eduljee Bezonjee, 36 cases portwine, P C Shroff and Sons.

Shannon s—40 cases portwine, Eduljee Bezonjee Shatel-arab 7 cases Medicine &c, C Chhagunlal.

Energia s—17 cases shirrywine, Eduljee Benzonjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Aston Hall s—151 cases brandy Dhudjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Oriental s—25 cases liqueur, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Peninsular s—10 cases brandy, Donison and Co.
Victoria s—18 cases brandy Jamshedjee Brothers and Co.
Carthage s—10 cases brandy, Jamshedjee Brothers and Co.
Oriental s—55 cases brandy [illegible]

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—[illegible]
Baroda s—2 cases candles [illegible]
Drachenfels s—5 cases wine [illegible]
Oriental s—47 [illegible]
Oriental s—16 cases burgu[illegible]
[illegible]
Marq[illegible]
Manilla [illegible]
Florida s—10 cases patrolium, The Bombay Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—200 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 35 bales wool T. Jeewandas, 60 bales woollen cuttings, N Gungapar.

Methley Hall s—160 cwts myrabollams N Futehally and Co; 5,000 cwts bonemeal, The Bombay Co 900 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 68 bales wool, Ghella Bhurmull; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, W Bacher; 525 cwts myrabollams, David Sasson and Co; 510 cwts myrabollams, Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, and 10,044 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers; 225 bales hemp, and 840 cwts myrabollams, N Futehally and Co; 5000 cwts bonemeal, The Bombay Co; 73 bales wool, C Nanji.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—1 box sovereigns Rs 17000 rnd bar gold Rs 33000, The National Bank of India; 3 boxes bar gold Rs 214,439 and sovereigns, Rs 51,100 B Cursetjee; 1 box gold bars Rs 97,140, and sovereigns (Rs 16,569) The Comptoir National de Escampte de Paris.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Arthur Head s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, and 5,700 cwts rapeseed. Volkart Brothers; 1,300 cwts groundnut s A Balasheck and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, and 4,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brother; 700 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Florida s—2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 220 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Shiekh s—13 cwts gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co.
Oriental s—1 box silver coins (Rs. 6200) and gold coins (Rs 7800), B Cursetjee.

FOR GENOA.

Idar s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co, 300 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 5239 cwts teelseed and 1506 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 350 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 112 cwts Kismiss. L Chuttoo; 3 cwst sharkfins and fishmows, T M Rahimbhoy; 197 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Gwalior s—100 bales twist, M Moolchandbhai.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—16 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 103 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 8.

Smith, Copl, Bo, R A, on leave.
Lister, Major, Bo, R E, on leave, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 9.

Chichester, Lt, Bengal, 28th P I, on leave from Poshawar.
Elton, Col, Ms, I S Corps, on leave, from Bellary.
Kellie, Major, Bo, R E, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 9.

Manser, Col, Bombay on duty, to Poona.
MacNeece, Surg-Major, Bo, A M S, on leave, to Mount Abu.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Mahaluxmi Fort, 10th February, 1894.

1. The Corps will parade for inspection by Brigadier-General Gatacre to-day as follows:—
Morning Parade 7 a.m. Service practice with the 10 inch R M L Guns.
Afternoon parade 4-30 p.m. General Inspection. Dress for morning parade: Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.
For afternoon parade: Full dress with arms. Putties to be worn.
All members are reminded that they must be present on parade unless they have obtained special leave of absence in writing from the officer commanding or have sent in a medical certificate to the effect that they are physically unfit for duty.

2. Detail for to-day:—
Orderly Officer: Lieut H W Barrow.
Orderly-Sergt: Sergt J J Marsland.

3. The corps will attend the General Volunteer church parade to-morrow evening, fall in at the Sir Richard Temple Statue at 5-30 pm. sharp. Dress:—Full dress. Side arms only.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th February, 1894.

1. The Regiment will parade to-day Saturday the 10th instant at 5 p.m. at the Town Hall. Khaki uniform. helmets. arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid. members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars to-day Saturday the 10th instant as follows:—
St. Mary's School—One double and one single Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.
Byculla School—One single Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.
Byculla Scottish School—One single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

2. The Regiment will fall in for Church parade in front of the Gymkhana at 5 p.m. on Sunday the 11th instant. Khaki uniform, helmets and side arms.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The prospectus of the above association can be obtained at Head-quarters, and entries for the different matches made. It is requested that entries may be made before the meeting commences, as much time is lost if tickets are issued on the range.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. It is notified for general information that the annual Camp will commence at Bandora on Wednesday the 21st instant. Members should provide themseives with putties.

2. The Annual Church Parade will be held on Sunday the 11th instant at the Bombay Cathedral. Members are requested to assemble in the Elphinstone Circle Gardens at 5-15 p.m. Dress:—Helmets, sword belts to be worn under the tunic, (no bandolier).

By Order,
(Sd.) Z. W. C. LEATHERS, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

...e for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

FANCY GOODS FOR FURNISHING BUNGALOWS—Art Muslins, Cretonnes, Tapestries, Art Porcelain, Table Ornaments, Table Covers, Curtains, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Coffee Services, at JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street, and 17, Hummum Street.

NEW STOCK.—Raspberry Jelly in tins, each As. 10. Jelly Powder in packets, each As. 6. Table Jelly in Squares, each As. 6. Potted Ham and Chicken tin, As. 5. Norfolk Brawn, tin As. 7.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

£100 INSURANCE BRACE, Rs. 2-8 per Pair. Insures Your Life for a whole Year.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

TRAYS and a Variety of useful and Ornamental Articles in Majolica, richly decorated with Gold, at Low Prices.—R. DITMAR, late THEODOR KNAUST, 69, Esplanade Road.

MATCHLESS TEAS! GREAT REDUCTION!! Fresh Consignments of New Season Indian Teas from most celebrated Tea Gardens. Unsorted Orange Pekoe, at Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, 14 as.; Breakfast Mixture, 12 as. per lb.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—On board s. s. SHEIKH, No. 3, Victoria Dock, TWO FOX TERRIERS. One BULL DOG and one COLLIE. Apply on Board.

TO LET.—For 6 or 7 Months, a Fully Furnished HOUSE, on Malabar Hill. Four large Bedrooms, suitable for Chummery. Rent very moderate. Apply to "E." care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Mr. J. H. DUNKERLEY'S Furniture, Piano, Landau, Horses, &c., at De l'Isle Road, Chinchpoogly (Messrs. Greaves Cotton Mills), THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, School of Art Compound, ...e Road leading to the Left after entering the Com...ate, near the Pottery-Sign Board.

...LERS.—The last of the Lot and Pick of the Batch will be sold TO-DAY, at 3-30 P.M., ...vernment Remount Stables, Churney Road.

...NTED.—A PARSEE CLERK, of good family, age from 25 to 35, used to Shipping and Mill ...some Salary to a Capable Man. Apply to "W." care of this Paper.

WANTED, BUYERS of Old Files, Horse Shoes, Cart Tyres, Wire Rods, Spindles, Wire Rope, etc., to send their enquiries to THOMAS W. WARD, Fitzalan Chambers, Sheffield, England.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

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RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Year's Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

HOME NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES, for SALE and immediate supply from Jan. 1890 at greatly Reduced Prices. Apply to CHARLES and Co., Booksellers and News Agents, Byculla, Bombay; and Park Lane, Secunderabad. List Free.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Previous to my embarking for Europe, I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for a few days. I found the servants attentive, and the charges very moderate in food. This Hotel is well situated, being close to the Docks and Railway goods sheds, as also on the line of Tram. I found the Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji, very obliging; he made me feel at home; and I shall be always glad to recommend the Alexandra Hotel to my friends.—(Sd.) THEOD. ROSENTINE.

MATHERAN RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is a First-class, comfortable, and most pleasantly situated Hotel on the Hill. Detached Bungalows available for Families. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms Moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Superbly and comfortably situated in the centre of the most fashionable part of the Hill. Food far above the average. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

OFFICER'S WIFE, GOING HOME in March or April, would be glad of a CHILD, between 3 and 5, to bring up as Companion to her little boy of 3. Only One will be taken. No other Children in the Family. Apply "CHILD," care of this Paper.

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BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES at Extra Value for our V. S. I. F. Machines. Most perfect.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.

CERTIFIED SPECIALIST in LEPROSY.—Dr. NARAYEN BHIKAJI successfully treats Black, Red and White Leprosy; also Elephantiasis. He can be Consulted at his Dispensary, No. 173, Kalkadevi Road, near the Post Office, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

BELLY BACON, on Cut, 13 Annas per lb. Double Gloster Cheese, on Cut, 14 Annas per lb.—VICTORIA HOTEL, Prince's Dock.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official courses. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

VICTOR TYPE-WRITER, Just received. Easy to learn, and the work equal to any Machine made. Price Rs. 45 only.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage: English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. R. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in fever cases. R. Criesie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Bolkaras:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co. PHILLIPS & Co. and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

A CONVOCATION for CONFERRING DEGREES will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 5-15 P.M., in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHIER HALL of the University.

As there may be a Few Admission Cards available for the General Public, Persons wishing to attend should apply to the Undersigned on or before THURSDAY, the 15th instant.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 9th February, 1894.

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Are approved and recommended by all the most eminent Ophthalmic Surgeons in India. The paramount importance of spectacles being exactly suited to effect the alteration of refraction required is now generally recognized, and when professional advice is attainable the Doctor should always be consulted. For those however who have no such opportunity we shall be happy to forward on application a set of graduated test glasses with full directions for applying them. Applications for the use of these must be accompanied by a deposit remittance of Rs 20, which will be refunded in full on their return.

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DR. N. H. GHEESTA, SURGEON DENTIST, CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY, ON RETURNING from AMERICA, will Resume the Practice of DENTISTRY in BOMBAY, on or about APRIL 1st, 1894. Chicago College of Dental Surgery, Chicago, Ills., U. S. A., November 15th, 1893.

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NOW READY.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE. PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL" Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being a mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. AGENTS WANTED.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS. THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES, MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P. (MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE.) VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS of the Choicest Varieties can only be obtained from Us direct. VEGETABLE SEEDS, in Collections, at Rs. 5-8, 8-8, 12-8, 20-0, and 50-0. FLOWER SEEDS, in Collections, at Rs. 2-0, 3-0, 4-8, 5-8, and 10-0. ALL PACKING AND CARRIAGE *free*. CHOICE BULBS. Largest Stock in India. In Collections, "A" 164 Bulbs, Rs. 20; "B" 93 Bulbs, Rs. 12-0; "C" 61 Bulbs, Rs. 7-0; "D" 43 Bulbs, Rs. 5. Packing, but NOT Carriage free. See our GRAND CATALOGUE for Descriptions of over 2,000 Varieties, FREE BY POST. As. 2-6. "PRACTICAL GARDENING for INDIAN AMATEURS," Rs. 5-0 and 3-8.

INDIAN INDUSTRY; Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by F. BEAUCLERK. Price 8 Annas. CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona. „ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. „ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 9.

THE Exchange malady may be said to have reached the acute stage during the past week; and the demoralization caused by the action of the Secretary of State with regard to Indian Council drawings, referred to in our last report, has been followed by a state of panic on his further movement in the same direction, to the still greater disorganization of Indian trade. The rate for Demand Bank Bills has declined to 1s. 1 21-32d.—a drop of 9-16d. since last Friday evening. Money continues to become tighter, and the Bank of Bombay has now raised its minimum rate to 8 per cent. A further heavy decline has taken place in Government Paper, our quotation for Four per Cents this evening being 3 per cent. lower than last Friday's. Cotton was comparatively neglected both by shippers and local consumers during the greater part of the week under review; but latterly a good enquiry from the former has led to considerable transactions, chiefly "to arrive;" while the Wheat and Seed markets have become firm in tone, but with business still upon only a moderate scale. The receipts of Cotton of the new crop to date show an excess of 58,000 bales compared with those of last season for the same time. Freights have advanced 2s. 6d. to 3s. per ton for immediate and this month's shipment, and are firm at the rise; but for March, and further forward, the market is weak, and an advance obtained in the earlier part of the week has been more than lost. Holders of Imports have been asking—and in some cases obtaining—higher rates in view of the state of Exchange; but ready business has been upon only a small scale; while orders have, for the moment, almost ceased.

MONEY.—The advance in the Presidency Bank's rates by one per cent. in the earlier part of last week had the effect of stemming the outflow of Money from the Bank's coffers, the Statement of Affairs issued on Monday disclosing an increase in the Cash Balance of some 2¼ lakhs, at 112 1/8 lakhs. There had again been considerable withdrawals from Private Deposits in the week under notice, though to a much smaller extent than for several weeks previously, and there had been some increase in Loans; but, on the other hand, instead of the customary addition, the figures in the Return showed a material falling off in Bills Discounted, making the net increase in trade requirements only about three lakhs, compared with very much larger figures in several preceding weeks. The Cash Balance was further reduced last week by withdrawals from Public Deposits at the Bank's head office, and by a material increase in the balances with other Banks; but these items were more than covered by the realization of Government Securities to the extent of over 9¼ lakhs.

Money in the open market becoming tighter daily meantime, the Directors of the Bank of Bombay at their meeting yesterday afternoon put up their rates further one per cent., making the minimum 8 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened on last Saturday at 1s. 2 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and, as usual on a mail-day, there was but little business reported. The inquiry for Bank remittance was very limited; but a moderate amount was done for February and ready, at 1s. 2 7-32d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 2¼d. Demand, the market closing steadier. On Monday the market opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 2 13-32d. Telegraphic and 1s. 2¼d. Demand for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 2 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but no Merchants' Bills came out at the latter rate, and a moderate demand springing up from the Bazaar, and from bullion dealers, rates again gave way 1-32d., at which decline they closed. There was a weak feeling on opening on Tuesday at 1s. 2 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 3-16d. for Demand; at which latter rate the Bazaar again began to buy, and the rate recoded 1-32d., a fair amount of Telegraphic also, at 1s. 2 5-32d. having been taken for ready transfer. In three months' sight Credits, a few Bills were placed for February delivery, at 1s. 2 5-16d.; for March, at 1s. 2¼d.; and for April, at 1s. 2 5-32d.; and, later on, a stampede seemed to set in from the Bazaar, and rates again gave way another 1-32d., the market closing again demoralized. On Wednesday, the market opened very unsettled, and quotations in the first instance were nominal at 1s. 2 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2¼d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of Bank remittance was again taken at the above quotations; and a moderate amount of Credits were placed at 1s. 2¼d. ready; 1s. 2 3-16d. for March delivery; 1s. 2 1-8d. for April; and 1s. 2 1-16d. for May; but the market throughout the day was more or less in a state of panic. Yesterday, the market opened weak, unsettled, and irregular, at 1s. 1 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but no Merchants' Bills came out until later in the day, when 1s. 1¾d. for May-June delivery, was reported to have been done, the stampede having again set in for Bank remittance, and the market again being in a state of panic, the result of the Secretary of State having given way again with regard to Council drawings. The market opened this moring weak and uncertain again, at 1s. 1¾d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits, but there being no ready Freight available, no fresh Bills are making, and Merchants continue to use up running contracts, and though forward business is reported in Exports daily, they will not sell, naturally, until they see how far the Secretary of State is advised to lower his rate. For the same reason, and in the absence of fresh cover, Banks also held aloof from naming any forward selling rates; but, for ready and near business, we heard of 1s. 1 3-32d. Demand, being done to a moderate extent; then 1s. 1 23-32d; and later, at 1s. 1 21-32d. Three months' sight Credits followed suit at 1s. 1 13-16d. for ready delivery, forward rates, as with Bank paper, having been more or less nominal. Purchases of Silver for the East are reported to have been made at the reduced rate wired at 29 3-8d. per oz.; and this market again closes in a panic as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 1 21-32d.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 1 5-8d.
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 1 23-32d.
Do. 4	do.	1s. 1¾d.
Do. 6	do.	1s. 1 13-16d.
Credits	do.	1s. 1 13-16d.
Do. 6	do.	1s. 1 29-32d.
Documents, 3 months' sight		1s. 1 27-32d.
Do. 6	do.	1s. 1 15-16d.
Francs 3 months' sight		1·45.
Do. 6	do.	1·46.

As shown above, if the object of the advisers of the Secretary of State for India had been to completely upset and demoralize trade between Europe and India, and at the same time to destroy the *little* confidence which remained, by their recent mismanagement of their drawings (comments on which are being freely made in the editorial columns of the leading journals) they have succeeded *well*.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened on last mail-day at 102½ for Fours for Money, and 102½ for Account; but the market afterwards became strong, and rates advanced, leaving off at 102 3/8 and 102¾ in the two positions, respectively. The new 3½ per Cents declined to par. Opening on Monday at 102 3/8 to 7/16 for Money, and 102 5/8 for Account, for Fours, the market was dull throughout the day, but without much further change in quotations, the cash price leaving off at 100 3/8. The new 3½ per Cents were still quoted at par. On Tuesday, 102 3/8 for Money, and 102 9/16 for Account were quoted for Fours at opening; but rates declined materially in a weak market, closing at 101¾ for cash, and 101 7-8 for the early March settlement. The price of 3½ per Cents receded to 99¼; but left off at 99¾. The market opened on Wednesday at a further heavy decline from the previous evening's closing rates, say at 101 3/8 for Fours for Money, and 101½ for Account, and, the market remaining dull and declining, prices further receded to 101 1/8 in both positions, with sellers at the same for Account, but closed at same recovery, the cash price leaving off at 101¼. For 3½ per Cents 99¼ was quoted throughout the day. Yesterday the market was weak and declining. Opening at 100¼ for Money, and 100½ for Account, the rate for Fours fell to par, and 100 1/8, in the two positions, respectively; but, at closing, was quoted 1/8 per cent. higher; with the new 3½ per cent. Loan at 99¼ nominal. A further heavy drop to-day in a weak market has brought down the rate for Fours down to 99 for Money, and 99 11-16 for Account, at which they closed; the new 3½ per cent. Loan being quoted at 98 nominal.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is one per cent. higher at 119. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 102.

SHARES when not quiet in tone and inactive, have been dull and declining in the case of both Cotton Mill and Press Scrip, and, compared with our quotations of last Friday evening we now note a drop of Rs. 30 in Khatav Mucconji; Sholapur, Imperial, and Luckmidas; of Rs. 25 each in Connaught, James Greaves, Morarji Gokuldas, and Ripon; of Rs. 20 each in Coorla, Empress, Howard and Bullongh, Mahalukshmi, and Swadeshi; of Rs 15 each in Bombay Cotton, Dorab, Hindustan, Hyderabad, Indian Manufacturing, New Great Eastern and Oriental; of Rs. 10 each in Alliance, Bombay United, Colaba Land and Mill, Dhun, Jamshed, Manockji Petit, and Western India; of Rs. 5 in Presidency; and of Rs. 2 in Leopold. City of Bombay, on the other hand, have advanced Rs. 10; and Central India Rs. 5. In press shares. Fort have declined Rs 30; Mercantile Rs. 27½; English, Rs. 40; Albert, Rs. 25; Apollo, Rs. 15; Broach City, Munwar, and Volkarts, Rs. 10 each; and Prince of Wales and Hingolee, Rs. 5 each. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, declined Rs. 50; and second issue, Rs. 25. Bombay Flour Mill shares are Rs. 5 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 12½ during the week.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to the very heavy fall in Exchange, bazaar-dealers have been endeavouring to establish an advance in prices of *Staple* ... *Goods*; and in this they have succeeded ... certain extent in some cases. Up-country buyers have been taking only small lots at the current rates of the day; but they are not prepared to accede to sellers pretensions as to enhanced prices. Rates generally close with an upward tendency. For *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* there has been a moderate enquiry at hardening rates. The market for *Locally made Goods* is steady; but the scarcity of Money checks demand. The total Clearances of *Imported Goods* during the past week are estimated at 3,300 bales; and of *Local Goods* about 2,000 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* is steady at an advance of ¼ anna per lb.; but only a small business has been done. Owing to holidays in China, Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* have decreased to 3,500 bales for the week ending last Monday, with Exchange at 184¼. Here, a large business has been done in No. 10s at an advance of 1-16 anna per lb.; other counts being in moderate enquiry. The week's Sales have been 5,000 bales, and the market closed steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	... No. 6s	Mule	As.	4 3/8 to 4 5/8	per lb.
„ ...	... „ 8s	„	„	4¼ „ 4¾	„
„ ...	... „ 10s	„	„	4¾ „ 5 1/8	„
„ ...	... „ 12s	„	„	4 7/8 „ 5¼	„
„ ...	... „ 16s	„	„	5¼ „ 5 7/8	„
„ ...	... „ 20s	„	„	5¾ „ 6¼	„
„ ...	... „ 24s	„	„	6¼ „ 6 5/8	„
„ ...	... „ 30s	„	„	6¾ „ 7¼	„
„ ...	... „ 40s	„	„	8 „ 8¼	„

METALS.—An advance of 8 annas per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Copper*, and of 6 annas per cwt. in *Yellow Metal* during the past week; both markets having been strong in tone with only a small business passing. *Iron* has been taken to only a small extent, but is steady, and unchanged in value.

COAL.—The market for this mineral has been very unsettled, and business has been done at much below the original quotations. A full cargo of Australian Coal, for February shipment has been sold this week at Rs. 15¼ per ton. January and February shipment of Powell's Duffryn has been sold at Rs. 18-6. and Rs. 17 per ton, respectively, and now quotations are Powell's January-February, March, and April at Rs. 18¾, Rs. 17¼, Rs. 17¼, and Rs. 17 per ton, respectively; and Davison's, on the same positions, can be had at Rs. 17, Rs. 16, Rs. 15¼, and Rs. 15¼ per ton, respectively. We quote:—

Welsh Hartley	Nil.
West do.	Rs. 17¾ per ton ready and for ward.
Australian	Nil.
Cardiff	Rs. 19¾ per ton ready, Rs. 18¾ forward.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Last week closed with a very small business passing in this staple in both directions, in a quiet market, and at a further slight reduction in rates; and during the earlier part of the present week, though demand improved, only a moderate business was reported, and prices gave way further, the feeling having been quiet when not actually dull. Yesterday, however, there was a good enquiry from exporters, chiefly for arrival Cotton, leading to considerable transactions, while the market became steady at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy; local consumers, however, having been but moderate buyers. The week's business for exporters account may be put down at about 11,000 bales, made up of contracts for Broach, for March delivery; Dhollera and Bhownugger, for March-May delivery; and Western, for June delivery; and purchasers of ready new Bengal, Oomra kinds, Broach, and Bhownugger; while the Mills have taken some 5,500 bales, consisting of contracts for Broach, for March delivery; and purchasers of ready new Oomra descriptions, Broach and Bengal; and old Oomras and Bhownugger. This evening, the market closed steady, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower in Belatee and Khandeish; but higher to the same extent in other kinds.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been 55,550 bales, compared with 52,500 bales arrived in the week preceding, and 41,550 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the total arrivals of new Cotton to date are 57,500 bales in excess of those last year at the same time.

When Monday morning's telgrams were despatched from the Cotton-growing districts, the weather was cloudy and unseasonable in portions of the Bengal and Oomra circles, but no more rain worth mentioning had fallen. The picking of the Broach crop had become general, and arrivals had begun; but the quality was not satisfactory. Cotton was also arriving in small quantities at Dhollera, and freely at Bhownugger, in the Dhollera circle, the crop estimate for the latter district being a half to five-eighths. The extra crop at Hubli in the Dharwar circle, had a very unsatisfactory appearance; but the indigenous Cotton could scarcely look better than it did.

Meantime slight rain was reported by yesterday's advices by wire to have fallen in one or two districts of the Bengal and Oomra Cotton circles, and the weather was still cloudy. At Broach also, the weather had become unseasonable, with partial clouds; and the quality of arrivals (which were small) was still unsatisfactory.

The following are to-day's quotations for fully pressed Cotton with the equivalent in sterling, cost, and freight, to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.—C. & F
Bengal Fine	(February)	185—3 5-16d.
Do. F. G.	„	180—2 7-8d.
Do. Good	„	150—2 23-32d.
Belatee, Fine	„	185—3 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„	174—3 3-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	„	178—3 3-16d.
Do. Good	„	172—3 3-32d.
Oomras F. Good	„	181—3 13-32d.
Do. Good.	„	184—3 9-32d.
Broach, Fine, March	„	220—3 15-16d.
Do. Good	„	216—3 7-8d.
Dhollera, Fine, April-May	„	207—3 11-16d.
Do. F. G.	„	197—3 17-32d.
Do. Good	„	191—3 7-16d.
S G Dharwar, Good, May	„	202—3 5-8d.
Westerns	„	192—3 7-16d.

The arrivals of new crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1893-94. F. P. Bales.	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	123,300	129,000
Berar	141,500	99,500
Barsi and Nugger	22,700	25,600
Bengals	127,000	98,600
Hingunghat	2,500	7,000
Persian and Sind	8,000	9,200
Dhollera	5,000	3,500
Broach	50	150
	430,050	372,550

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales
For the week	56,573	41,971	46,939
From 1st January to 8th Feb.	297,128	228,372	190,532
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the Week	33,837	10,601	16,329
From 1st January to 8th Feb.	133,481	82,483	46,788
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
For the Week	2,538	3,740	1,796
From 1st January to 8th Feb.	11,069	16,937	12,256

WHEAT remained steady in tone, with the usual small export business passing, for a few days after the date of our last report; and thereafter the feeling became firm at an advance of 1¼ anna per cwt. in *Pessy*, but with purchses by shippers still upon a small scale, though meantime, the demand has somewhat improved and a moderate business has been done. We quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4	0	6	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„	3	15	6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	3	12	6	„
Red Delhi	„	3	7	0	„
Hard Yellow	„	4	2	0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	8	8	0	„
Hard Red	„	3	7	6	„

SEEDS have been quiet or steady during the greater part of the week, with business for export upon a small scale; but yesterday this market also became firm and the price of Linseed advanced a little, transactions, however, being still only moderate. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-1-0 to Rs. 7-7-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 6-12-0 to „ 6-15-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 6-6-0 to „ 6-8-0	„
Do. Red do.	„ 5-15-0 to „ 6-1-0	„
Gingelly, White	„ 42-8-0 to „ 43-8-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	„ 39-8-0 to „ 40-8-0	„

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	74,238	78,761	103,630
do. from 1st Jan. to 8th February	459,677	513,221	627,553
Linseed for the Week	93,729	16,934	37,788
do. from 1st Jan. to 8th February	285,526	96,825	131,027
Rapeseed for the Week	47,689	23,609	709
do. from 1st Jan. to 8th February	151,863	91,719	7,885
Gingellyseed for the Week	60,134	58,857	83,67
do from 1st Jan. to 8th February	341,222	344,132	376,337

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	65,500	128,240	196,548
do. from 1st Jan. to 8th February	458,582	491,292	1,122,818
Linseed for the Week	67,998	17,592	64,071
do. from 1st Jan. to 8th February	280,719	164,213	182,527
Rapeseed for the Week	17,419	24,514	...
do. from 1st Jan. to 8th February	173,954	145,467	7,016
Gingellyseed for the Week	38,068	98,935	71,776
do. from 1st Jan. to 8th February	300,065	322,198	190,322

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, FEBRUARY 8.

10 p.m.	739

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 9.

6 a.m.	770
10 a.m.	781
2 p.m.	807
6 p.m.	807

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CROSSE—January 28, at Lucknow, the wife of M Crosse Esq, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CLARK—HIGGINS—January 17, at all Saints Church, Nagpur, by the Revd Brown Constable, Aubrey M Clark, District Traffic Superintendent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, to Alice Muriel Blanche, second daughter of Mr J Higgins, D S Police.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1894.

WE have to express our sincere sorrow that the issue of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" was considered reason sufficient for excluding this Town and Island from the *Gazetteer* series of the district statistical accounts published by Government. That excellent work filled and still fills the void, so that the public may be consoled. The fact that "Maclean's Guide" was considered by the Government to render unnecessary the inclusion of the Town and Island of Bombay in the *Gazetteer* series is placed on record by Mr. G. M. Campbell in the preface to the first volume of materials towards such a statistical account which has just been issued under Government orders. It appears that nearly three years ago Lord Cross expressed the wish that the statistical account of Bombay should be prepared. Mr. Campbell drew up a scheme, and, anticipating sanction, a small establishment was engaged, and the work of examining the records in the Secretariat taken in hand. Such research necessitates a large and well paid staff; money was not forthcoming, and the scheme was given up. "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" still holds the field. But the small staff which had begun the examination of the records in the Secretariat had not been idle. They extricated and arranged a mass of materials which the Government of Bombay rightly deemed too valuable to be wasted. It was resolved to publish them, fragmentary as they necessarily are, in three volumes, of which the first has now been published. Mr. Krishnarao Narsinh examined the records with an intelligent care, which has secured the approbation of Mr. Campbell, and is a guarantee of the accuracy of the documents and citations which now see the light. The original scheme submitted to Government in July 1891 provided for a work in four volumes. They were not to be illustrated, but were to contain copies of old and recent maps and charts of the town, the island, and the harbour. The first volume was to give a description of the island with its climate and geology and a *resume* of its history in periods embracing the different stages of the progress of the city in size and population. The growth of trade and industries, the system of administration, the changes wrought by engineering works, the making of roads, the filling in low-lands and foreshores, and the creation of docks, fortifications, and public buildings the political, religious, and social movements of the people were to be dealt with in the first volume. The second was to be devoted to trade, including communications, industries, crafts, and manufactures; the third volume to give an account of the residents of Bombay, their various races, religious character, condition, social customs, festivals, and amusements. The details of the harbour and floating population would have been of special interest. The fourth volume would have described the administration and given the history and the constitution of the leading managing bodies; the Government departments, the Municipality, the Port Trust, the Chamber of Commerce, the Mill-owners' Association, and the various societies, institutions, and clubs.

The scheme was, as we have said, laid aside on account of the cost. The volume of materials which is now being published relates to history, and for the most part to early history, but it is not the less interesting on that account. If the early days of Bombay were wanting in the prosperity of these later times, they had the advantage of not being so humdrum; they are more diversified by adventure, and the unexpected more frequently happened. The Portuguese were at Bassein, the Dutch were hanging about, the Mahrattas were not only in the Deccan, but even in the Konkan; the Great Moghul, if more distant on land, was represented at sea by the Sidi Admiral at Janjira, pirates were ensconsed at Kennery Island. The horizon was more diversified; life was more exciting if less secure. Most histories of Bombay begin with the marriage treaty between "the Most Serene and Most Potent Kings Affonso VI. of Portugal and Charles II. of Great Britain by which the Most Excellent Princess, the Lady Catharina Infanta of Portugal" was given in marriage to the Merry Monarch, with the City and Port of Tangier and the Port and Island of Bombay as part of her dower. But it is not generally known that thirty-six years before the Court of Directors of the East India Company proposed to take Bombay from the Portuguese by force. That project being impracticable, in the following year, 1626, the Company's representatives at Surat suggested to the Dutch that they should join in the conquest of the island and divide it between them. In October of that year a force of Dutch and English landed in Bombay and burned the Castle, but withdrew almost immediately. Sir George Birdwood disinterred the details of this expedition three years ago. The year before the Civil War broke out in England it was reported to the Honourable Company that Bombay was the best place in the West Indian Coast. In 1652, twelve years later the Surat Council proposed that the Directors should purchase Bombay and Bassein from the Portuguese. It was evidently not by mere accident that Bombay formed part of the Lady Infanta's dowry in 1661. English traders in these seas were hankering after it, and the Portuguese on their part were willing to pay any reasonable price, including a large amount in cash to Charles II. for the support of an English fleet against the Dutch, who were pushing them hard. A secret article in the Marriage Treaty provided that the fleet sent to take possession of Bombay should be sufficiently strong "to defend aid and assist all the Portuguese countries in the West Indies, and to effectually insist that all places and territories taken from the King of Portugal by the Dutch shall be restored." The Portuguese gave up possession of the Island with a very bad grace, and burdened the transfer with many hard conditions.

Bombay was actually transferred to the King of Great Britain in 1665. It was taken over on the part of the King, without any of its dependencies, by Humphry Cooke. The Portuguese availed themselves of their position at Karanja and Thana to levy ten or twelve per cent. duty on merchandise and provisions in boats passing those points with supplies for the garrison. Mr. Cooke found this impost so heavy that he put soldiers on board the boats to resist the exaction. The Moghul Government took umbrage at the English forming a garrison in an island so near Surat, especially when they learnt that native merchants were invited by the Governor to settle in Bombay under its protection. The President in Council of the factory at Surat affected to have nothing to do with what was going on in Bombay, but the Moghul Governor of Surat refused to believe that they had nothing to do with a garrison to which they were sending provisions and other aid. Under these circumstances the servants of the Company at Surat recommended the Directors to obtain the King's permission to establish a factory in Bombay, to become a depot for the trade of the whole coast. Sir Gervoise Lucas was sent out as Governor of Bombay, and the Directors received a promise that the Royal forces there would protect their factories and trade. The new Governor before he set out made himself acquainted with the condition of things in Bombay, and he reported to the King that the fortifications were ruinous and the garrison inadequate. He asked for four hundred men; their pay, with artificers and contingencies to amount to £7,371. He asked for an addition to the pay of the Governor which was then two pounds a day, a sum insufficient to meet the expenses at so distant a station. General Monk and two other Secretaries of State reported on Sir Gervoise's proposals that it was so uncertain whether Bombay was in the possession of the King or not, it would be inadvisable to spend much money upon it. They recommended a reinforcement of sixty men under a Lieutenant with eight shillings a day. With this Sir Gervoise had to be satisfied and he proceeded to Bombay where he appointed Mr. Henry Gary, or Geuri, as the name is otherwise spelt, Deputy Governor. The latter succeeded to the Governorship in the following year, and reported to the King the measures taken to l y in provisions for the defence of the town. The garrison numbered two hundred and eight-five men, composed chiefly of French, Portuguese, and Natives, but ninety-three English officers were included in the number. Three years later the Surat Council asked Governor Gary whether it is true that Sivaji was building a fort on Henry Kenry. The Materials do not give the answer, if any, to this enquiry. The Governor of Bombay put a great affront upon the Company's servants at Surat asserting that he alone should issue passes for junks navigating these seas, claiming to do so by virtue of his holding his position from the King direct. He told the President of the Surat Council that "all the owners of junks in Surat should fetch their passes from him in whom the supreme power resided; that his Majesty intended to make the Port of Bombay the most flourishing in India and that he was setting out an Armada to scour the coasts for pirates." When this message was received in Surat, it put the town in an uproar. The Moghul Governor sent for the Company's representatives and told them that he was satisfied that Mr. Gary had revolted and set up for himself, and that his Armada were pirates who intended to rob the junks of the King's Port. The President assuring him that the Bombay Governor could not possibly contemplate anything of the kind, the Moghul exclaimed: "Did you never hear of a son who put his father into prison?" He made particular enquiries as to the situation of Bombay, the size of the island its towns, and how inhabited. He elicited the fact that a castle had been built there, and resented the attempt to evade his enquiries about the building of fortifications. "All that we have here connected," says the Surat Council, "makes it perspicuous that his King (the great Moghul) and his Ministers have a jealous eye upon his Majesty's island, and the port of Bombay. The Town and Port of Bombay have thriven notwithstanding the jealous eye of the Great Moghul.

THE perturbation amongst the Bombay co-religionists of the Yesla rioters was so manifest that yesterday—being Friday, the prayer-day of the Mussulman community—military and police precautions were taken throughout the City on a very extensive scale. General Gatacre, the newly-appointed Brigadier-General, held a consultation on Thursday afternoon, and it was decided in view of the manifest effervescence in the native community to take exceptional precautions. On Friday morning, at 7 a.m., a strong detachment of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment marched through the City from Colaba to Byculla with the Band playing, and then marched through the heart of the quarters of the native town, which were the scene of most of the rioting last August. A body of the Royal Artillery with their carbines and side arms was also marched into the native town, and subsequently made their temporary headquarters in the large compound of the Elphinstone High School, on the Esplanade. Some companies of the Marine Battalion were under arms in their own parade-ground on the Western Esplanade. Communication between the different bodies of the military were kept up by sowars constantly on the move. Mounted European Police Officers accompanied the troops through the city as guides. The police, mustered in full force under their Commissioner, Mr. Vincent, and his officers. General Gatacre rode with the Infantry that marched through the city. As there is no Cavalry at present stationed in the city the Bombay Light Horse, which did such excellent service during the riots last year, fell in under Lieutenant Cuffe, at the Town Hall at noon, and proceeded to the Crawford Markets where they remained on duty for some hours. As might be expected no disturbance occurred, and no gathering was attempted in the face of so general a display of vigilance and such complete preparation for any eventuality. The peaceably-inclined amongst the native community—who are unquestionably the vast majority—were reassured. They attribute the tranquility which prevailed throughout the day to the ocular evidence every where present that the authorities are fully prepared for anything that may happen, and will stand no nonsense. That the disturbances were expected, not to say prepared for, is unquestionable. Many of the temples were garrisoned with men prepared to resist any attack from without. An unusual number of people in the streets carried either sticks or umbrellas—not usually in requisition in the cold weather. A larger congregation than usual assembled in the Jumma Musjid, but so far as could be seen without sticks or other weapons. In the immediate neighbourhood of that important centre Mr. Vincent, Mr. Crummey, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Superintendent Brewin, and a large body of police were at hand. Efforts were successfully made to induce traders to open their shops; assurance being given that the police and the military were quite able to protect both life and property. The excitement has calmed down, and now there seems to be complete confidence that there will be no renewal for the present at all events of the deplorable scenes of August ast.

PERSUADED that the literature on Indian Agriculture is very meagre, Mr. B. C. Basu, who in addition to being connected with the Bengal Agricultural Department is also a member of the Royal Agricultural College and of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, has published a very handy volume of notes on Indian Agriculture which will, no doubt, prove of great utility to those for whom it is intended. Though these notes fill upwards of two hundred and fifty octavo pages they are but the first of a series in which the author proposes to deal with all the current topics of agriculture. The soil and its chemistry and capabilities of improvement, reclamation, drainage, tillage, deep cultivation, ploughs, appliances, manure, and seed are dealt with in this first volume. Irrigation, crop, cultivation, agricultural entomology, and management of cattle and dairy remain to be treated in another. A firm belief in the great possibilities of Indian agriculture has induced Mr Basu to publish these notes, though he is aware that opinion is divided on the subject of agricultural improvement, and that while some authorities maintain that the Indian ryot is a perfect cultivator others are prone to stigmatise him as an automaton guided solely by empirical formula handed down from his forefathers. Mr. Basu, who has had a long official acquaintance with the ryot, will subscribe to neither of these views, believing him generally to be possessed of as large a fund of intelligence and practical sense as any Western farmer. At the same time he benefits by the experience of his fathers, for every hereditary calling must carry with it power of observation and a stock of experience owned by those alone who follow it. Mr. Basu attributes small blame to the ryot that his system of cultivation is not so perfect as it could be, for he holds that every advantage other than the mere possession of a stock of common sense has been denied him, while his helpless poverty, the habitual sense of dependence on his landlord and the village bankers have crushed out of him every particle of superfluous energy. The little world around him, writes Mr. Basu, who is happy in his similes, is like himself, lifeless and cold and stagnant with ancient superstition and a deep-rooted scepticism of the future, which are fatal to all improvement. Recognising this and refusing to discount whatsoever good he finds in the native system of agriculture, Mr. Basu seeks to improve it. It is a somewhat ambitious task he has set himself, for even at his own estimate, in many important respects, India occupies to-day the same stage in the history of agricultural revolution as Great Britain occupied before the modern era of improvement set in about the middle of the last century. But Mr. Basu deals with his subject in a remarkably practical way, and his notes properly studied and applied will doubtless do much towards stimulating Indian agricultural progress.

THE latest booklet of the Imperial Institute Handbook Series deals with the subject of barley and brewing in India. Barley is believed to have been cultivated in India from very remote times, circumstantial evidence in favour of this supposition being furnished by the facts that the god Indra is called, "He who ripens the barley," and that the grain is employed in the ceremonies attending the birth of a child, wedding, funerals, and in certain sacrificial rites. As regards brewing, barley has long been used in India in the preparation of a kind of beer or spirituous liquor. The European brewing in this country is declared, by the compiler of the handbook, to be to some extent the history of a series of unsuccessful efforts at establishing an exotic industry in a country unfavourably placed for its prosperity as a remunerative enterprise. It is, however, as remunerative in India to-day, however, as it is at home, though it is only within recent years, as a consequence of the growth of large European communities and the existence of army contracts, given by Government to the Indian brewers, that the industry has at last been able firmly to establish itself. It is now seventy years ago since brewing was first attempted in India, a Mr. Henry Bohle commencing business then at Meerut and Mussoorie. For twenty-seven years he struggled on, and at last his business passed into the hands of Mr John Mackinnon the founder of the firm of that name now in Mussoorie. Almost half a century elapsed before brewing was remunerative. Between 1850 and 1860 numerous small breweries were opened in the hill stations, but only one survived. That which was founded at Kasauli by Captain Bevan passed into the hands of Mr. Dyer, and was eventually bought by Mr. Meakin. Mr. Meakin also obtained possession of the Simla Brewery, on which such lavish expenditure was wasted by its originators. In Southern India brewing was introduced by Captain Ouchterlony, in 1850, but he failed, and Mr. Honywell took over the business, and is believed still to be interested in it. Out of many failures the present flourishing industry sprang. There are now twenty-five breweries at work, of which twenty have been established since 1870 and the annual turnout of these is estimated at considerably over five million gallons.

THE concert which was announced, to take place in the Town Hall, on the 14th instant, in aid of the Town Hall Organ Fund, is unavoidably postponed. It will probably be given the following week.

IN opening the sixth exhibition of the Bombay Art Society, at the Secretariat, last evening, H. E. Lord Harris pointed out the valuable work accomplished by means of such exhibitions, in giving students an opportunity of studying good models in a variety of styles. The Government of Bombay had prepared a scheme, under which if any generous patron of art would come forward and build a museum and art gallery, the Government would furnish and maintain it. The scheme had, however, been put by until better times warranted the Government in undertaking the expenditure. Still that need not prevent any generous patron of coming forward and entirely carrying out the project; and one who did so would earn the gratitude of a large number of young men who were looking forward to earning a livelihood by means of artistic work.

WE have received copy of a long communication, which the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha has addressed to the Secretary to Government on the subject of the new Provincial Service Rules. Owing to its length and pressure on our space we hold it over till Monday.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons delivered judgment in a suit brought by Sarat Chander Chatterjee and another against the Oriental Government Security Life Insurance Company, in which the plantiffs claimed to recover Rs. 8,000 upon certain policies of insurance executed by the company on the life of their deceased father, Anandaprasad Chatterjee, who died intestate in Calcutta on the 31st July, 1889, while the policies remained in force. The defence to the suit was that the execution of the policies had been obtained by fraud and misrepresentation, that a fraud had been practised upon them by personation, that they had ascertained that the real Anandaprasad was more than seventy years old at the date of the examination, that he was a confirmed opium-eater, and was in a dying state when the policies were being negotiated, entirely broken down in constitution, suffering from several diseases, and was an unfit subject to be insured. His Lordship after reviewing the whole of the evidence, said he believed the evidence for the plaintiff and disbelieved that for the defendants. His Lordship found that the plaintiffs were entitled to the amount claimed, and passed a decree accordingly; costs to include costs of commission.

AN inquest was opened in Calcutta, on Tuesday on the body of Mrs. Peters, the young Eurasian who was shot by her husband last Friday. The deceased's mother stated that as she and her daughter were going into Church, Peters appeared and commenced dragging his wife away. Witness remonstrated, when Peters pushed her violently to the ground, and fired at her with a revolver, but missed. She was removed to her carriage by the syce, and then heard one or two more shots fired. She did not actually see her daughter shot. Witness spoke to the couple having lived unhappily together, and said her daughter came to her barefooted sixteen or seventeen days before the murder. She was in a state of fear, saying that Peters had demanded Rs. 300 from her, and had seized her by the neck when she refused to give that sum to him. Deceased remained with her after that. Several witnesses spoke to seeing Peters fire at his wife, and then turning the revolver upon himself. The medical evidence showed that the girl had been shot mortally in the chest, and wounded by two shots in the face. The inquest was adjourned for a day, as some discrepancies appeared in the evidence. Peters is still lying in the hospital.

AN interesting story says a St. Petersburg correspondent, is being told about a new exemplification of the abnormal strength of muscle which is one of the physical characteristics of the Czar. At a little station not far from St. Petersburg he is reported to have made a somewhat longer stay than he had originally intended, and, feeling hungry, to have partaken of some simple food at the buffet. Meanwhile, the little daughter of the mayor presented the Empress with a bouquet, the flowers of which were hastily gathered from private hothouses in the neighbourhood. The stalks being still damp and dirty, the Empress, visibly embarrassed, hesitated for a moment to soil her gloves by taking the bouquet, whereupon the Czar clinched the matter by seizing one of the heavy pewter dishes on the table and twisting it as if it were paper, making a neat covering for the stalks. As to the extraordinary physical strength of the Czar there can be no manner of doubt.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PARISH COUNCILS BILL.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

The House of Lords have passed the Parish [C]ouncils Bill with numerous amendments.

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

GOOD NEWS FOR LASCARS.

Foreseeing the passage of the Employers' Liabi[li]ty Bill, many of the shipping firms trading to the [E]ast will engage crews composed principally of [las]cars, and thus avoid liability for injuries.

THE STATE OF OUR NAVY.

Mr. Edmund Robertson, M.P., Civil Lord of [th]e Admiralty, speaking at Dundee, yesterday, said [th]at the Government intended to extend the Naval [pr]ogramme of their predecessors. Foreign nations, [he] added, were building more ships than Great [B]ritain, but the new estimates would show that there [w]as no intention of forfeiting Great Britain's re[la]tive position.

The estimates, though only providing for a year's [re]quirements, would form part of the detailed pro[gramme] which would be kept secret at present in [or]der not to inform the other Powers.

LOSS OF THE KEARSAGE.

The United States cruiser Kearsage has been [w]recked on a reef in the Caribbean Sea. The officers [an]d crew were saved.

THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER.

Sir Frank Forbes Adam has been elected Pre[sid]ent of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

THE BORNEO COMPANY.

At a meeting held of the Borneo Company Rajah [B]rook's proposals to acquire the Company's rights [we]re declined, and the directors were empowered [to] offer him the post of Governor-General.

A FRENCH COLUMN SURPRISED.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

According to a French official despatch, the [Tu]aregs have surprised a French flying column, in [th]e Timbuctoo district, but no details have been [re]ceived.

THE FRENCH REVERSE AT TIMBUCTOO.

PARIS, FEB. 9.

The *Journal des Delats* publishes a despatch from Saint Louis, stating that the French Column, which was surprised, was a part of the force under Colonel Bonnier, which occupied Timbuctoo, and that all were killed. A strong force remains at Timbuctoo.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

CAIRO, FEB. 8.

Maher Pacha has been appointed Governor o the Suez Canal, but not a Grand Officer o. Osmanich.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, FEB. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Carthage, with the outward English mails of the 2nd instant, left Suez, at 7 a.m., to-day, for Bombay.

THE RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCES NEAR NASIK.

THE CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

YEOLA, FEB. 9.

Very little doubt now exists as to the inception of the riots being due to the discovery of a pig cut in halves in the Patel's mosque, on Tuesday morning, this insulting act being followed by the firing of the mosque. The Mahomedans were greatly exasperated at these insults on their faith, and a crowd of them speedily assembled in front of the Mulhidar temple, and having slaughtered a cow, splashed the walls with blood and then attempted to set fire to the building. There were not more than twenty or thirty policemen in the town at the time, and they were very promptly got together. Under direction of the Mamlatdar and Fouzdar, a party of the force were marched to the Patel mosque, and attempted to put out the fire, but were stoned while doing so by a Hindu mob. As they refused to obey the order of the Mamlatdar to disperse some blank cartridges were discharged, but it was not until a round or two of buckshot was used that the rioters made off, and the police were left to deal with the fire. As several tins of kerosine oil had been used to fire the mosque, the flames had got a very strong hold, and were not extinguished until the musjid was entirely destroyed. Thwarted at one place, the mob soon assembled elsewhere, and before the fire at the Patel mosque had been extinguished, three other mosques had been almost destroyed by fire, and the incendiaries had also done their dastardly work at a number of Mahomedan houses. For four hours the scene was one of riot, pillage, and incendiarism, and savage street affrays were the order of the day. Both in personal injuries, and in destruction of property the Mahomedans—who only form two-fifths of the population—suffered most severely. After red riot had reigned supreme for four hours, the police succeeded in gaining the upper hand, and (apart from a temporary check, half-an-hour later) remained masters of the situation. Considering the smallness of their number, their conduct deserves praise. Three Mahomedans have succumbed to injuries received by gunshot wounds, and a Hindu, advanced in years, was beaten to death. A number of patients suffering from gun shot wounds were received at the dispensary, but in hardly any case are the symptoms considered dangerous. The Collector of Nasik, Mr. H. E. Winter, and Mr. Shuttleworth, together with a small party of the Railway Volunteers from Munmar, and a Contingent of Police from Nandgaon arrived at Yeola on the evening of the riots. Everything was then quiet although, of course, great excitement was manifested, and after the Volunteers had been marched through the streets, they were sent back to Munmar. A special train from Ahmednugger, arriving at two o'clock in the morning, brought a detachment of the 8th Bombay Native Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Elderton. The men (100 in number) were camped out near the dispensary, in readiness for duty, but their services have not been required, no further breaches of the public peace having taken place beyond a few individual assaults. Yesterday afternoon, seven Hindus were brought before the magistrate on a charge of rioting, and the hearing of the cases has been resumed to-day. The Commissioner of the Central Division (Mr. Fleet) arrived yesterday, but as there seemed no probability of the renewal of disturbances, he has now left. The troops are still here, but confidence is being gradually restored, and the shops are being re-opened.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 9.

Mr. Wilson, Member of the Opium Commission, charged the Government of India more than once with having behaved unfairly and improperly in collecting and presenting evidence before the Commissioners. He stated his case fully in writing, and this has now been considered by the Commission—Lord Brassey and his colleagues, Mr. Wilson excepted—who have intimated officially to Government that in their opinion he has failed to prove the charges made.

THE TROOPING PROGRAMME.

The following outward voyages from Portsmouth to India, during the remainder of the relief season, has been arranged :—For Karachi—The hired transport Avoca leaves Portsmouth on 10th February. For Bombay—H. M. S. Serapis leaves Portsmouth on the 17th February ; H. M. S. Euphrates on the 24th February ; H. M. S. Malabar on the 7th March ; a freight ship on 8th March ; and H. M. S. Warren Hastings on 14th March. H.M. S. Warren Hastings has been ordered to call at Malta, while en route to England, to pick up details and reaches Portsmouth about the 4th March.

HALL MARK FOR INDIAN SILVER GOODS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 9.

There is no chance of the Hall mark for Indian silver goods being instituted, as Government have not seen their way to adopting the suggestions made a considerable time back in this respect.

THE P. W. D. RE-ORGANISATION SCHEME.

Regarding the Public Works Re-organisation Scheme it is noted that special retirements were sanctioned for all civil engineers, who joined during 1874 or subsequently up to 1882, provided that at the time of applying they had completed fifteen years' total service ; and all those who entered from the Cooper's Hill and joined the department as second grade assistant engineers. The fact was overlooked that many men appointed in India who joined before 1874, as apprentices or as third grade assistants, but who were not promoted to the second grade until 1874, or subsequently helped to swell the numbers in the blocked years. There are now about fifty of these men in the service, and the Secretary of State has sanctioned their admission to the list of those eligible to retire.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE RE-OPENING OF THE MINTS.

In response to the requisition signed by a number of members, the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce will probably hold a meeting immediately to discuss the present phase of the currency question. It is reported that a resolution will be submitted favouring the re-opening of the mints, on which a vote will have to be taken.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Civil Service Cup, run at Lucknow, last evening :—

The Maharaja of Patiala's, b c b p Mite, 8st. 13lb., Vinall	1
Mr. Charles' b c m Wee Lassie, 9st. 4lb., Robinson	2
The Maharaja of Patiala's br e g Parvo, 9st. 4lb., Clemenson	3

THE GUNTAKAL MURDER.

THE ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 9.

The trial of Corporal Ashford into the murder of a native of Guntakal was concluded to-day after the prosecution evidence was closed. The Chief Justice interrogated the accused, whose answers were to the effect that the women were paraded in front of the soldiers' quarters by the deceased. Several soldiers followed them, when the deceased asked a rupee. The soldiers refused to give, whereupon he attacked them with a stick. The accused showed a pistol to the deceased, and then drew a knife. The accused fired in self-defence. The jury found the accused not guilty, and he was acquitted. Mr. Wedderburn made an able defence.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 9.

Home Department.—Mr. P. G. Melitus, C.I.E., officiated as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Mr. L. M. Thornton will officiate as Deputy Secretary in the Home Department.

The following appointments have been made on the Personal Staff of H. E. the Viceroy :—To be Surgeon—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel B. Franklin. To be Honorary Assistant Surgeons—Assistant Surgeons D. B. Dutt, D. C. Dhome, Iyasawmy Pillai Rai Bahadoor, Madras ; Surgeon Mckenzie, Bombay ; Dosabhai Pestonji, Khan Bahadoor, Bombay.

Foreign Department.—Lieutenant S. A. Cooke, Central India Horse, has been granted language leave for two months.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Robertson has been appointed Resident at Gwalior.

Finance and Commerce Department.—Mr. C. Stewart Wilson, Postmaster-General, Bengal, has been granted leave for three months ; Mr. G. J. Hynes, Deputy Director-General, officiates for him, and Mr. G. Barton Groves, officiates for the Deputy Director-General. Mr. E. C. O'Brien acts as First Assistant to the Director-General ; Mr. E. A. Doran, as Second Assistant to the Director General ; and Mr. C. Allsop as Assistant Director General.

Public Works Department.—The Secretary of State has accorded sanction to the estimate of Rs. 2,00,85,470, of the cost of constructing the Mushkof Bolan State Railway, 58·75 miles length.

Lieutenant A. Gardener, R. E., has been appointed Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways.

Mr. G. A. G. Shawe, Executive Engineer, has been permitted to retire from the service.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 9.

With the sanction of the Government the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Adjutant-General's Department.—Major Sir H. A. W. Johnson, Bart., Yorkshire Light Infantry, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Army head-quarters, as a temporary measure, vice Colonel Curties, appointed officiating Adjutant-General, Bombay Army.

With reference to Army Order No. 241 of 12th May last 2nd-Lieutenant Loring will proceed to join the 7th Bombay Lancers forthwith.

The undermentioned Officers are reported as having qualified for employment in the Army Transport Department :—Lieutenant Oakshott, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers ; and Lieutenant Cooper, 4th Bombay Cavalry Poona Horse.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that Captain Dallas, on absorption from the seconded list, has been posted to No. 6 Company Western Division, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant Hunt, Sub-Depot Company Southern Division, has been posted to No. 2 Company Western Division, Royal Artillery.

Colonel Spring, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, is permitted to proceed to England, pending his retirement from service.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence :—7th Hussars—Captain and Acting Paymaster Liebert, to England, for six months, on private affairs.

The leave granted to Captain Baxter, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, in Bombay Army Order No. 23 is hereby cancelled, at his own request.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 8.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia left here for Bombay this afternoon.

HONGKONG, FEB. 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Poseidon, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 9.

French mail steamer Caledonien, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 5-8
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	99¼
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	57¼
Bar Silver	29 3/8

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £28,400,000, increase, £400,000 ; public deposits, £7,300,000 ; increase, £1,000,000 ; other deposits, £27,300,000 ; decrease, £2,200,000 ; other securities, £23,400,000 ; decrease, £1,900,000 ; notes and gold, £20,400,000 ; increase, £700,000. The Bank's Reserve is 59 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THE Indian Textile Journal of Bombay has just published a work, which will occupy a place that has too long been empty. A Directory of Indian Manufactories of every kind is now before us, associated with much valuable and interesting information, a good deal of which is entirely new. The opening chapter on commercial meteorology is sure to strike all readers as a useful and practical treatment of a much-neglected subject. The influence of the Indian climate upon merchandise in transit or in store, the various methods of packing and the action of heat and moisture on perishable goods are duly considered, while suggestions are made that will be appreciated by exporters and consignors of merchandise to India. A judicious selection of Indian Acts, relating to Merchandise, Marks, Factory and Boiler Inspection, and Indian tariffs has been made that should prove of great use to foreign merchants, and manufacturers, who may also gather from the statistical table a comprehensive outline of the magnitude of India's commerce during the past official year. Industrial readers will find much interesting reading among the notes on Indian trades and manufactures, which may probably suggest new markets for Eastern or Western products, and the ample details of the cotton trade will acquire an additional interest, when studied in the light of our present relations with Japan. The Directory of Indian Manufactories has been carefully prepared to meet an evident want in business, and we do not hesitate to predict for it a well-merited success.

"AT HOME."

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 19.

DE MUSSET says :—"The home that shelters an honourable woman, is ground as holy as the church." If Mrs. Crackanthorpe speaks truly in her article, entitled "The Revolt of the Daughters," in the January number of the *Nineteenth Century*, the home now is even more like the church in its disputatious spirit than in its holiness. Under the veneer of society manners, and the polish of good-breeding, a state of affairs exists, according to Mrs. Crackanthorpe, which inevitably will lead, as such strained relations do between the ordinary co-operating bodies, to a strike—in this case all the more naturally consistent, because it is the outcome of the mother's own ambitious teachings.

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For wisely or foolishly, the greater part of this generation has elected to give its daughters the "higher education," out of which "ideas" spring—ideas which never troubled the heads of their mothers or grandmothers—desires to be or do something, to make some practical use of their education as writers, journalists, sick-nurses, professors of the arts and sciences, lecturers—in fact, whatever career their individual taste may lead them to select.

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By this higher education their intuitions are sharpened. They notice that among their married friends many are not content and happy, and comprehending that marriage is a lottery, in which the prizes are not abundant, many of them prefer not to run the risk of drawing a blank. So they desire to try things on their own account ; they pray passionately to be allowed to travel ever so short a way alone on a track unbeaten by many generations of mothers ; they want to make their own minor mistakes or successes, and not to be strictly limited to producing feeble imitations of their mother's best copies.

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While recognizing a certain amount of egoism in the modern daughter's attitude, Mrs. Crackanthorpe asserts that mothers are often times mortally stupid, and do not, or will not, recognize facts and tendencies. They cannot realize the new order of things, and are foolish enough to resent any attitude of independence in their daughters, and to forget that ever since the days of Eve the definitely forbidden has ever been attractive to the intelligent female mind, and that "you shall not" inevitably provoke, at any rate, the desire to say "I will."

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Mothers in these days have to realize that their daughters are really older—a whole generation, older according to Mrs. Crackanthorpe—than themselves. And so the judicious line of least resistance is what she would advocate. If daughters do not look on marriage as the happiest lot for a woman—if they suspect that ineffable bliss and golden-haired children are not the sure result of marriage as a profession ; if they prefer to choose a career of their own rather than stay at home and lead a life of desultory pleasure and minor domestic duties, which in many cases there is not only an able-bodied mother but one or more other sisters to perform, mothers should not insist on keeping them till some one fetches them away.

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Mrs. Crackanthorpe points out that the daughters of the upper working-classes are undoubtedly happy and satisfactory in their lives, going to their daily work and bringing home a portion of their earnings to help in the home, while considerable fermentation exists in the relations between mothers and daughters in the idle and moneyed classes. But instead of laying the result to the charge of over-education, she sees in it lack of love, or of the loyal friendship which is the only lasting basis for this as for all other woman relationships.

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Miss Kate Gannett Wells has another fault to find with the home management. In the *North American Review* she attacks the domestic-service system, and declares to the effect that women mistresses are so irrational and unreliable, that even archangels would leave them without a week's warning.

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The first and very real grievance of the modern servant is the very shocking kitchen and sleeping arrangements which are considered good enough for her. It is part of our architectural system to have a certain number of dungeons and subterranean passages devoted to the purpose of household offices. The present class of servants are used to this. It is quite as good as the ruinous Welsh, Scotch, and Irish homes from which the ranks of our domestic army have been hitherto recruited. But no self-respecting young person, who has been brought up amidst decent surroundings, will undertake service in under-ground offices, devoid of air in summer and light in winter, damp, dismal, and depressing.

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"If good service is desired in the future, an employer should not only beautify her kitchen, but should build it in the front of her house, where the servants can watch the passers-by just as she herself likes to do. It should always," continues Miss Garnett, "have a sofa—but not one with broken springs—arm-chairs, rocking-chairs, etc., and the dining-table should not be allowed to present pell-mell rehash of the food and dishes of others. Servants' chambers, too, are usually small and dingy, or large and cheerless, with several girls in one room, or else the servants live in common together, as if in barracks, on the top storey of apartment houses.

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Mistresses' manners must also be reformed, Miss Gannett thinks, before we arrive at a happy solution of the domestic question. She would also allow servants more liberty "to speak their minds"—a relief, she thinks, even more necessary to them than to their mistresses. At present the giving of a bit of a servant's mind to her mistress is the forerunner of parting ; and it is doubtful if the present race of mistresses could be trained to accept it even on the prospect of retaining the services of an archangel.

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The fact is, a school of domestic training is needed, where not only domestic duties, but self-government, uprightness, and honour would be inculcated. Service will never be a respectable profession until some of the spirit of Marie Calland, the peasant girl, whom Georges Sand raised from menial to companion, is infused into our dependants. When Prince Napoleon, at the moment of leave-taking, slipped some gold pieces into the hand of "la grande Marie" she said, "Monsigneur, thank you for grasping my hand, but please take back what you left in it"—an intimation that services can be repaid otherwise than by money.

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Mothers of families will be interested in an article by President G. Stanley Hall, in the *Forum*, which gives facts and statistics regarding the relative weights and heights of boys and girls, the ages and seasons at which they most increase, and various other points of distinction between the little members of the home circle. Precocious children are heavier and dull ones lighter than the child of average intelligence of the same age. Mental inferiority often goes with physical. But backward children are often found on examination to be little deaf or short-sighted. The sons of non-labouring parents are taller and heavier than those of the labouring parents. The heads of girls are rounder and always a little smaller than boys of the same age. Until eleven or twelve boys are taller and heavier than girls ; then girls for awhile surpass them in weights and height. Boys have a very moderate increase in weight and height between six and seven years ; a still weaker growth from nine to thirteen years ; a very rapid increase from fourteen to sixteen ; a stationary year between sixteen and seventeen. The seasons also have their effect on the growth and weight of children. From November till March they grow very little. From March to August they grow tall, but show a very small increase of weight; whereas from August to November on the contrary they increase in weight but, scarcely at all in height. Measure your boy at three, and if he has had fair treatment he will stand half his full adult height.

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President Stanley Hall gives in conclusion a short sketch of American infant theology, which throws a light on the methods by which the mothers and nursemaids explain natural phenomena and other facts to their charges. "God, according to young America, is a big blue man, who pours rain out of big buckets, thumps clouds to make thunder, puts the sun and moon to bed, takes dead people, birds, and even broken dolls up there, distributes babies, and is closely related to Santa Claus."

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In return for English efforts to convert the Chicagoese to a sense of their duties, the American lady physician, Mrs. Longshore Potts, M.D., has come amongst us to preach on the somewhat threadbare text of "Hearts and Homes, or is Marriage a Failure?" According to Mrs. Potts' experience many a man who is keen in business and enlightened in scientific matters is a dullard regarding love ; and as to the average girl, she knows nothing whatever about it. "Marriage," Mrs. Potts' says, "is the most important business in life," and rather than let women lose a chance of a good bargain of a husband, she would extend the privilege of proposing to women not only in leapyear but at all times. "Why should not a woman be allowed to declare her love?" asks Mrs. Potts. Why not, indeed? If the woman can give a man a comfortable home, and support him, there is no earthly reason why she should not tell him so ; and between you and me, I think she very often does, though Mrs. Grundy and Mrs. Longshore Potts are not let into the secret.

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Mrs. Potts' last word to the young man is "Let your motto be a natural waist or no wife." But if the natural girdled, higher educated Girton and Newnham girls are out on strike, and a man may not marry the others, what will the world come to? What indeed—a failure!

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CORBETT, Royal Horse Artillery, has been transferred from Bangalore to Meerut, to command the Royal Artillery at the latter station. Lieutenant-Colonel Costobadie has been posted to Bangalore on appointment to the Royal Horse Artillery.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, JAN. 19.

THE discussion, or controversy, or row, about the army examinations looks as if it were only just beginning. Here is a little additional contribution. The retaining of Latin—a subject so supremely useful for military purposes—used to be defended, and is still, on the ground that it encourages public school boys to come forward, and that they are desirable on the double ground that they are athletes as well as gentlemen. I would wish to point out that, first, as regards athletics, the public schools no longer enjoy a monopoly. The grammar schools, the private schools, the new schools, the Polytechnics, the young men's clubs—all have their own athletics, quite as good as those of the public schools. But, it is said, we want gentlemen, and therefore we must demand a certain amount of classics. Do we forget that the services are closed to any but those who can command an allowance of at least a hundred a year to begin with? There is not the least fear that the Polytechnic lads will try to win commissions. So that argument falls to the ground. Besides, if a Polytechnic lad wanted a commission and saw his way out of the allowance difficulty, he would very soon learn enough Latin to pass.

Perhaps, however, the word "gentleman" is used in the old sense, as a man of gentle or noble birth, an *armiger*, one of long descent, an heir, or a younger son. If so, a pretty large proportion of the boys at the public schools would be disqualified. Granted that it would be a misfortune, indeed, if the "gentlemen" of the country deserted the army, it would surely be a greater misfortune still if the lads who by manners, breeding, and education are what we now call gentlemen should be discouraged from entering the army, because that would mean the conversion of the army from a national or Imperial institution to an unpopular monopoly of class. Practically, we know that the time has gone by—the Crimean war saw the last of it—when an officer was expected to be a man of family. New families are always rising ; it is an excellent thing that the old families should put their sons into the army ; but it is a still more excellent thing that the sons of the newly risen—the plutocrats—should exchange the making of money for the defence of the Empire. But, for every reason, let us either abandon Latin altogether, or let us make it an alternative subject.

What are we to do with our boys? I cannot advise you, dear reader, but I can invite you to consider the great increase of professions from which to choose. And I also invite you to consider the change in their relative positions, and in the way in which they are considered. This change is not yet fifty years old, and it is still going on, widening the bounds of choice, levelling up the professions, inventing new professions. In the year 1870, for instance, what could we do with our boys? The Army, the Navy—these were for gentlemen only—gentlemen in the old sense. Without family influence there was no promotion ; some remained lieutenants all their lives. Then there were the three learned professions—the Church, Medicine, and Law. What was there, besides, for gentlemen. Nothing. Those who did not pretend to be gentlemen might become, if they chose the intellectual or artistic life, painters—who were hangers-on of great men ; architects—a poor and unconsidered craft in those days ; attorneys—with whom barristers would not shake hands ; surgeons—with whom some of the old barber connection still lingered ; schoolmasters—who were dispised ; actors—who were vagabonds ; authors—who were looked upon as needy hacks. The merchant craft, in all its branches, was trade, which was, at that time, contemptible. Sydney Smith once refused to stay at a country house because its owner was a banker, and therefore a tradesman. Just think how we are changed in our estimate of these professions and pursuits. In all of them you now find the younger sons of Great Houses, and there is no longer any contempt for any of them, except that curious blend of contempt and admiration which is accorded to the man who writes. Then think of the new professions. Science has a separate profession for every single branch—a man may be a chemist, a biologist, an electrician, a physicist, a geologist, an assayer, a botanist, an engineer. There are professors, lecturers, and teachers of every branch. Again, think of the developments of the old professions. In authorship there are journalists by thousands, educational writers, dramatists, poets, novelists, historians, esssayists. In 1780 they addressed a population of fourteen millions, of whom five-sixths could not read. In 1890 they address an audience of a hundred millions, of whom not one per cent. is illiterate, and all are reading or beginning to read. Then there are the colonies. A hundred years ago no one emigrated ; now our young men go out every year by the thousand to all parts of the world. Teaching is now as much honoured as it was formerly despised. The civil service—formerly no one could get into it, or could get promotion, except by interest ; it was poorly paid, and in the spending departments the clerks took bribes and perquisites. Everybody is agreed that the present is a very bad time for young fellows. But at all events, there are plenty of ways of getting on. I suppose the pinch is this, that it is no longer possible for a young man to get on unless he is a good deal above the average. Is it not also a fact that the children of the man who succeeds too often believe that success falls like the gentle dew from Heaven upon the heads of people, and that one has only to sit down and wait for it? Which is the hitherto unexplained reason why the sons of the successful so seldom carry on the paternal energy and resolution. He who succeeds in anything must now be a fighting man.

Here is another brief note on ninety years ago. In the year 1804, the fashionable world consisted of two parishes only—St. James's and St. George's—with perhaps a small slice of Marylebone. The fashionable young man was now a Puppy. He had before been known as a Beau, a Fribble, a Fop, a Jessamy, or a Fine Gentleman. He had left off his wig, and now wore his hair short without powder ; he had ceased to wear a sword ; he had given up snuff, which was now chiefly taken by authors, divines, and lawyers. He was a great whip, and his conversation turned chiefly on horses. He was always betting ; riding races for a wager ; walking for a wager ; pitting two snails on a sugared table for a wager ; backing his fancy for a horse race or a prize fight. He was pretty good at gambling. Though so rough in his language and tastes, he was effeminate in some things. He perfumed himself ; he put on lip salve ; he put washes on his face for the good of his complexion. He had in his shoemaker every day to buckle his shoes, and paid a Frenchman 10s. whenever he wanted a salad made. The evening party to which he was bidden was called a Hurricane, a Drum, or a Rout ; but it was always the same thing. The theatres were closed in Lent, and his favourite form of social entertainment was the masquerade, when the rooms were hung with festoons of coloured lamps, the floors were chalked, and the company—which paid half-a-guinea for admission, not including supper—was delightfully, mixed, and did not get unmixed until two or three in the morning, when the respectable people went away, and there was no longer any mixture, but all was plain, open, undisguised drink and devilry.

I have been convicted of plagiarism, and that beyond a doubt, and of the gravest kind. This is the melancholy history. It was in *Longman's Magazine*, in the happier days, when I wrote in that magazine instead of being written at, as is now too often my unhappy lot. It was some years ago—six or seven, I believe—that "me and another chap" sent a story which was accepted by the editor in blind confidence, as original. It was entitled "Sir Jocelyn's Cap." The idea was that there was a slave of the Cap, just as there used to be a slave of the Lamp, but that this cap, Sir Jocelyn's cap, and therefore its demon, was old and worn out, and could only imperfectly, though with the best intentions, carry out the wishes of the master. Thus, if the master desired money, all the demon would do was to go out and steal somebody's money. This, if you reflect, must always have been done by Jinns and Slaves of the Lamp and Ring ; for there is only a limited quantity of gold coins in the world, and every coins has its owner. Very good. That idea now turns out to be an old one. It was cribbed from a Pulo Penang legend narrated in a French book of 1854. In this story a certain Chinese woman was annoyed by the spirit of an enemy, who banged her furniture about and threw stones into her bedroom. She sent for the exorcist, who, seeing bits of tile and plaster falling around, remarked that if the Devil would only throw money there would be some sense in it. Instantly coins fell all around them. It was observed that they were all wet. Very well. The exorcisms and incantations finished, the exorcist departed. Outside he met a water carrier, who was lamenting the loss of his money, all of which he had dropped into one of his water cans, and it had disappeared. The Devil had stolen it. Just like our Devil. My collaborateur in this little story was Mr. Walter Pollock. I recall his name in the hope that my friends will believe that he was the man who went to Pulo Penang and brought back this story. Do you, dear reader, believe that I am capable of going to Pulo Penang for the sake of that story? And in the year 1854 I only knew schoolboy French. But—can one invent a new story or give a new turn to an old story? If you have got a new story in your head, before you write it out, the Folk Lore Society's Journal arrives and you learn that the same story is current among the Hairy Ainus. If I were a young man I would go out to the island of the Hairy Ones, and shave every man jack. That would teach them to go and repeat my stories. Pulo Penang is only half-way to Ainu-land. I may go there, unless my collaborateur prefers to go himself, and teach the people of that island what they may expect if they ever again dare to anticipate our stories. I will exorcise, excommunicate, and send to the bottom of the Red Sea every spirit, jinn, devil, and ghost in the whole island. This one can do with impunity, because it is a British possession.

An unfortunate clerk was tried the other day for robbing his master of £60. He acknowledged the deed, but denied the guilt. He pleaded extenuating circumstances—indeed, he justified himself ; his conscience, he said, was clear—"as the noonday clear." He had taken the money ; that he would not deny. But why? Because his master, who gave him a pound a week, which was all he was worth, did not give him what he considered a living wage. To the eternal disgrace of the magistrate, this profound thinker has been sent into captivity, where now he languishes. For what could be fairer? Can any gentleman be expected to live on a pound a week? Impossible. This plea should have been admitted ; then it would have spread right and left, swiftly, in all directions, and we should already be witnessing such a glorious rise in salaries as the world has never yet experienced. For instance, I know a man in the Civil Service. He gets only £400 a year, and he is always grumbling at his poverty. Call that a living wage? And I know a bank accountant who gets £250 a year, and curses the day when he entered the bank. Call that a living wage? And shall we blame these down-trodden and oppressed persons if they eke out the wages of starvation from the till, or the chest or the moneybags of their employers?

Can the spirit of a dead novelist whisper inspiration to the mind of a living writer? Sometimes I think it can. For you may find here and there, in the most unlikely places, bits of Scott, suggestions of Scott, suggestions of Dickens, murmurs of Thackeray, pages which are certainly by Fielding. Everybody knows exactly what I mean. Sometimes I have francied that I recognised a voice whispering in my ear. But is imagination. Nothing from these great writers ever really illuminates my page, which has to depend upon its own little farthing rushlight. Never, however, until this last week had I believed it possible for a dead man to inspire a whole book. Yet that has been done. A "Gentleman of France" is in all but one respect inspired throughout by Dumas the Elder. One thinks it is an unpublished work—a continuation of his wondrous series—or a book by him standing apart. I venture to offer my humble congratulation to the author, Mr. Stanley Weyman. I think it is three years since I first saw anything by him. It was in *Longman's Magazine*—a short story of France—and I said of it that it lit up and glorified the whole month's number. I am glad that I said so. One always crows and coos, and murmurs and laughs, when one is found out to be a true Prophet. Let, therefore, everybody who loves adventure send to the library for this very fine work. Those critics who never read new novels are never weary of lamenting the decay of fiction. Those who do read new novels know perfectly well that there never was a time in which more good novels were written. But we have no Thackeray. Very true. But we have Rudyard Kipling, Louis Stevenson, Barrie, Rider Haggard, Conan Doyle, and now we have Stanley Weyman. I mention only the younger men, because the older men, Meredith, Hardy, Black, Clark Russell, Macdonald, Bret Harte, Blackmore, and others are, I am well aware, too contemptible to mention. Nor have I men tioned the women. Good gracious! How clever some of them are! Consider Mrs. Humphry Ward. Olive Schreiner, the Author of "Some Emotions and a Moral," Mary Wilkins, Mary Cholmondeley, and fifty others. I do not consider the elder ladies, as Mrs. Oliphant, Miss Braddon, Rhoda Broughton, Florence Marryatt, and the others because, like the elder men, they are necessarily contemptible. Decay of Fiction! Marry come up!

THE BOMBAY JAPAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your contemporary's issue of to-day there is a letter, signed "Director," under the above heading, the object of which may be found in the suggestion contained in the last paragraph that the public should come forward and relieve Messrs. Tata and Sons of their steam enterprise, which bids fair to spell ruin to those engaged in it. But "Director" asks the following questions at the commencement of his letter :—

1. In whose interest is the new line brought out?
2. Will the reduction of freight on yarns and cotton be of any material advantage to Bombay mill-owners, considering the probability of yarn prices in China falling correspondingly?
3. Is it advisable for the mill-owners to give their support to the new line at fixed rates, when they can ship at less by the existing Companies?

In reply to question No. 1 there can only be one answer :—The only people who benefit are Messrs. Tata and Co., who seek to get entire control of the cotton export in their hands, and the Japanese mill-owners who hope, with their assistance, to be able to undersell Bombay yarn. The answer to question No. 2 is that the Chinese will, undoubtedly, endeavour to force yarn prices down in whatever way they can, and for whatever reason. The answer to the 3rd question depends upon how far the interests of the Bombay spinners will be forwarded by the consequences ensuing upon the first point raised by "Director." But there are other consequences much more serious likely to be the outcome of this new enterprise. So far its introducers have posed as the public benefactors of the Bombay industries, although they have entirely failed to show how they can succeed in doing that which no one has ever achieved—the impossible task of serving two masters, or rather three, the interests of Bombay mill-owners, of the Japanese mill-owners, last but not the least, of themselves. There is an old English saying "Let sleeping dogs lie." By their advertisement of Japanese mills this astute Bombay firm have succeeded in awakenng the Chinese who were quite content with their yarn coming from India, but not at all inclined to acquiesce in its coming from their neighbour Japan. The only spinning mill in Shanghai was burned down a few months ago, and it was a question whether Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy, would grant permission to re-erect it, but thanks to the agitation now beiug made about the Japanese mills, the natural objection of the Chinese authorities to innovation has been overcome, and a correspondent at Shanghai who has the best sources of information writes as follows :—"A new and rather remarkable development has suddenly arisen here. You know of the burning down of the large mill, and since then Li Hung Chang has given out that he does not intend to exact a heavy commission for any mill, which may be built on the condition that a royalty is paid to him of one tael on every bale over 60 taels in value and half a tael on every bale under. This payment will exempt the bale from lekin and all other inland taxes so that instead of being a burden this will suit the mill-owner. The consequence is that the Chinese, we are informed, are likely to go quite mad on the subject of mills and already five are on the tapis. That the Chinese are in earnest, there is no doubt. This new departure will not benefit foreigners in any way as far as we can see and the consequences may be disastrous to all engaged in the Bombay trade. There is no doubt the eyes of the Chinese have been opened to the advantage of having their own mills, and if the mill industry is encouraged by the officials it must affect the Bombay trade very adversely." The time has really come for plain-speaking. If Messrs. Tata succeed in fostering the Japan spinning industries to the extent they desire, it may be taken for certain that the Chinese will not allow the Japanese (to whom they have deep national antipathy) to have a monopoly. They will extend their mills to Shanghai and other centres, and the enterprising people of Hongkong will follow suit. They will make their yarn of Chinese cotton, and it may not be many years before we see Chinese yarn coming to India instead of Indian yarn going to China. It may be assumed, therefore, that the mill-owners and cotton shippers of this city are too astute to assist at their own funeral to the extent Messrs. Tata and their friends would wish. The P. and O. and Austrian Lloyd's Companies are not saints, but they have confined themselves to their legitimate business as carriers, and in doing so have not charged excessive rates of freights, but have done all they could by supplying ample tonnage and at all times to foster the industry which has made Bombay urbs prima in India.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 9. ANXIOUS MILLOWNER.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain L. H. Moule, will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi, Ismailia, and Malta, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Rev E Jenpnan	Miss Gerrard
Miss Morris	Mr Makins
Mr Hollway	Mr H L Taft
Mrs Sandan	Miss Patten
Miss Dova	Hon W McCullough
Mrs Hearle and 2 infants	Mr Clement Sharpe
Rev Gray	Rev A H Lang
Mr J Macdonald	Miss Kirk
Mr H Macdonald	Mr J Johnstone
Mr F Murray	Mr S R Grubb
Mr T J Fraser	Mr Clough
Mr H Hearle	Mrs Cookson child and infant
Mrs, Miss O'Brien and child	Mr H W Fry
Mr Webster	Miss Duxburry
Mrs A H Baker	Mr P D Cama
Miss and Master Baker	Dr J C F Vincent
Mrs D O Ernsberger, child and infant	Rev P Naesher
Rev W H and Mrs Hollister and 2 children	Mr H R McInnes
Mr Wilkins	Major and Mrs Rowan
Mr Gwyn	Mr MacGregor
Mr McArthur	Mr and Mrs Hamilton,
Mrs Marriage Allen	Miss Ferrell
Miss Nittie Robinson	Mr Drago
Mr and Mrs J Kellie, child and two infants	Mr Whitelaw
Lieut Stanley Clay	Mr J H Atterbury
Miss Carroll	Mrs and Miss Keen
Lieut Clayton	Miss Bacon
Mrs W Massey, 5 children and infant	Mr and Mrs Pelton
	Mr W H Bennett
	Mrs Sturge
	Mr Whibby

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr A R H Armstrong	Mr McMicking
Mr C Fox	Rev J A Vanes
Mr E F Hamilton	Miss Nicholson
Mr Johnstone	Mr C E Day
HonR G Major Lawley	Major C O Nicholetts
Col Manderson	Major W S Clarke
Mr C E Pitman	Mr and Mrs Laidlaw, child and infant
Col and Mrs Platt	Mr J Nicoll
Mrs Bickle	Mr T Smith
Rev and Mrs G W Sowday	Mr and Mrs F H Cumberlege
Mr H A J Walsh	Mr O Koebel
Mrs Wawgke and child	Col Fraser C B, C M G
Mr Walsh	Hon T A Brassey
Mr and Mrs J H Stone, child	Lady Idina Brassey
Mr Hancock	

FOR ISMAILIA.

Mrs Borwick two Misses Borwick	Mr Morgan
Mr and Mrs Peacock and child	Mr Dyckbit
	Mr and Mrs Safferen Tailer
	Surg-Maj J Murphy

FOR MALTA.—Col Eardley Wilmott.

DISQUIETING RUMOURS IN BOMBAY.

VOLUNTEERS AND MILITARY CALLED OUT.

CONSIDERABLE uneasiness was caused in the City on Thursday evening by the rumours freely circulated that both the Hindu and Mahomedan communities were greatly agitated by the news of the Yeola riots, and that fresh disturbances of a similar description as the memorable riots in August last would break out yesterday. These rumours rapidly spread through the town, and while the authorities did not apprehend any outbreak of disorder it was deemed advisable to take precautionary measures.

The police and military arrangements to prevent an outbreak were on a large scale. Brigadier-General Gatacre, the new Commander of the Bombay District, and Mr. Vincent, Acting Commissioner of Police, held a consultation, on Thursday evening, and as a result of the conference yesterday morning, at half-past seven o'clock, about 400 men of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, under Colonel Ryley, 200 men of the Royal Artillery, under Colonel Pearse, and 400 men of the Marine Battalion under Major Mein, collected on the Maidan, near the Arts School, opposite the Crawford Market. They were joined there by General Gatacre and his staff. The military then formed into two saperate columns and marched through the native town by different routes, with band playing. The first detachment was under General Gatacre, and was accompanied by Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police. They first proceeded to Shaik Memon Street, Mombadevie Road, and thence to Erskine Road, via Pydownee and Bhendi Bazar. They then marched to Duncan Road, Falkland Road, Grant Road, and thence by Ripon Road they arrived at the Jacob's Circle, where they were joined by the second column about half-an-hour later. The second column was under Colonel Pearse, and was accompanied by Mr. Crummey, Deputy Commissioner of Police. They first proceeded to Shaik Memon Street ; then passed by the Jumma Musjid, and entered into Abdul Rehman Street. Thence they proceeded to Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, Haines Road, and thence to Jacob's Circle. The first detachment then proceeded to Clarke Road, Parel Road, Babula Tank Road, Doongree, Mandvi and eventually returned to Carnac Road ; where they took up their position. The other detachment returned to Carnac Road by quite a different route. They first proceeded to Ripon Road, and passing along the Duncan Road, arrived at Jugjeewan Keeka Street. Thence they turned into Mombadevie Road and arrived at Carnac Road, by Kalbadevie Road, where they were stationed awaiting further orders. The people were assured there was no fear of an outbreak, and the shopkeepers were advised not to close their shops.

The Jumma Musjid is situated in the heart of the Native Town, but the confidence inspired by the presence of the representatives of law and order was so great that every one opened his shop as usual and business was carried on without the slightest obstruction. Police guards were placed in front of the shops at the Cloth Markets. Superintendent Brewin, Superintendent Grennan, Inspectors Gray and Stanford, Constables Williams and Norton, Sirdar Abdulally, and Rao Saheb Daji Gungaji were stationed in front of the Jumma Musjid, where a disturbance was most to be feared. But, fortunately, contrary to the gloomy expectation of the evil prophets, the Musjid when prayers were over sent out peaceable citizens instead of excited fanatics bent on mischief. In fact the crowds of Mahomedans, who had assembled at the Musjid yesterday to say their prayers, dispersed very quietly, and there was not the slightest indication of a bellicose sprit. Almost every shop in the Native Town was opened and the usual business activity was observable on all side, the bazars wearing that usual animated appearance. The demeanour of the people, who attended the prayer was by no means an excited one, and everywhere signs of tranquility, peace, and good-will prevailed. The presence of several Hindu children playing in front of the Jumma Musjid, did not lead much colour to the alleged probabilities of an outbreak of a disturbance. Rao Saheb Daji Gungaji was stationed in front of the Jumma Musjid. The congregation was unusually large. At 12 o'clock Sirdar Abdulally went inside the Musjid, and reminded his co-religionists of the terrible consequences of rioting, and asked them to disperse quietly after saying their prayers. Those addressed asserted loudly that nobody dreamt of rioting, and assured the Sirdar that the public peace would not be disturbed at all, so far as they were concerned. Mr. Budrudin Abdulla Kur also exhorted his co-religionists to remain quiet, and to behave in an orderly marner. When prayer was over they came out of the Musjid by twos and threes, and quietly went home.

At half-past twelve a funeral procession emerged from the Musjid and proceeded quietly to the graveyard, the doleful cries of the Moollas, "La-il-la Il-le-la, Mahomed-ya-Russool-Illah" (*i.e.* There is one God, and Mahomed is his prophet) which are usually raised to the highest pitch, being scarcely audible yesterday. This was the sure indication of the fact that there was no desire on the part of the people to cause a disturbance. The Mahomedan mourners behaved in a very orderly manner, and there was not the slightest attempt made to break the peace. Mr. Vincent and Rao Saheb Morar Rao also arrived at the Musjid during the forenoon and remained until the crowd had dispersed. Inspector Hack and a number of policemen were stationed at Jakeria Musjid, whilst Superintendent Roberts and Inspector Wilson were posted at the Crawford Markets. Mr. Crummey, Deputy Commissioner of Police, patrolled through different Mahomedan localities, and was present at Jakeria Musjid at the time of prayers.

The Bombay Light Horse, who rendered such excellent services during the late riots, were called out at one o'clock. They fell in at the Town Hall and formed themselves into two columns and marched through different Mahomedan quarters separately. They were under Lieutenant Cuffe and M. Lieutenant Moir. They took up their position at the Crawford Markets, their presence adding considerably to the impression already made by the military display.

Two other companies of the North Lancashire Regiment were kept in reserve at the Town Hall as an extra precautionary measure. Two companies of the Marine Battalion were stationed on the maidan opposite their barracks, and the Governor's body-guards were also kept in readiness at Parel, under Captain Gott. After the worshippers at the Jumma Musjid had dispersed, the troops left the Native Town, and the men of the North Lancashire Regiment having taken their mid-day meal, returned to barracks, at about 2-30 p.m. It is stated that instructions have been given for a military parade through the City every week in future.

While the troops were passing through the streets an European soldier had a fainting fit and he fell down near the Two Tanks on account of the heat of the sun. He was conveyed to his barracks in a gharry.

POST OFFICE GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The present time of closing the daily evening mails, at the General Post Office, Bombay, is 7 p.m. on week days, and on Sundays and holidays an hour earlier. In Branch Post Offices, letters are received only up to 5-45 p.m. and 4-45 p.m., respectively. The mail trains, however, (both the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railways) leave Bombay about three hours later, although the terminal stations are left by them a little before. Not satisfied with the ample time at their disposal to leisurely despatch the mails, the postal clerks and sepoys so arrange that all the letters are removed from the receiving boxes long before the fixed closing hour, at which time the already thus emptied boxes are nominally cleared in almost a second. Consequently, by the time the Post Office clock finishes striking, the boxes are closed and the postmen gone. The people are, therefore, put to great inconvenience, which is increased, when the post office clocks are fast or differ with others in the town. Late fee letters are received nowhere, except at the Victoria Terminus and Grant Road stations only, and the disappointment and occasional loss thus sustained may well be imagined, when a letter, though posted in time even with late fee stamp affixed, is held back for the above reasons. If the Presidency Postmaster General is mindful of commercial interests involved and cares at all for the convenience of his clients—the general public, the now rapidly growing evil may be soon and easily remedied with too ample means at his disposal. Permit me, therefore, to make the following suggestions for his favorable consideration through your columns. Post letters should be received in the evening an hour or at least half-an-hour later than at present, in all the Post Offices, Sundays and holidays being classed as week days. Late fee letters may be received by a clerk at the window till 8-30 p.m. local time. Poona post should be closed at 9-30 p.m. Last though by far the most important is that the post peon should be strictly ordered on pain of severe punishment not to finish the clearing of the boxes in their charge say until five minutes later than the appointed time, just to make up for differences in clock.—Yours, &c.,

Fallow Road, Feb. 9. B. P.

SUCH is the scarcity of money, observes the *Englishman*, that if the Secretary of State were as eager to raise exchange as he apparently is to depress it, he might create trouble for the banks and force purchases of his bills at advancing rates by simply declining all tenders to-day and, doing out so-called "extra allotments" during the week to the disconcerted buyers. Their dependence on Whitehall weakness, if misplaced, would give a rude shock to the Indian Exchange Banks.

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

OPENING OF ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

IN the presence of a large and fashionable assembly, the sixth annual exhibition of the Bombay Art Society, was opened at the Secretariat, last evening, by his Excellency Lord Harris, the prizes were distributed by Lady Harris.

His Excellency Lord Harris, accompanied by Lady Harris, Lady Idina Brassey, and Captain Poore, A.-D.-C. to the Governor, arrived punctually at five o'clock, to perform the function. Among those present were :—The Hon. Mr H. M. Birdwood, the Hon. Mr. A C. Trevor, the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. G. O. Whitworth, Colonel Martin, Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., Messrs. E Greenwood, R. H. Vincent, E. S. Carroll, E. Wimbridge, G. W. Terry, A. F. Soundy, R. G. Pradhan, J. P. Phythian, L. J. Robertson, F. A. Spencer, Hormusji Muncherji Chichgar, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. Dhunjibhoy N. Wadia, A. K. Oliver, Shivji Dhurmaji, L. N. Banaji, Kurrimbhoy Ebrahim, Ibbrahim Rahimtulla, Tribbowandas Mangaldas, Prince Samatsingji, and Mr. Zulfiker Ali Khan. The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles was in attendance, and played selections of music during the evening.

The proceedings were commenced by the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood, President of the Society, asking Mr. E. Greenwood to read the list of awards.

Mr. Greenwood read the list, which was as follows :—

THE SOCIETY'S GOLD MEDALS, VALUE RS. 100 EACH.

For the best Landscape in any medium.—Captain Chance, No. 7, "Nanga Parbut,"

For the best Figure subject in any medium.—Mrs. Bruce, No. 303, "Builders Kodaikanal.

THE SOCIETY'S SILVER MEDALS.

For the best Painting of Flowers of Still-life, in Oil-colours.—Mrs. Bruce, No. 336, "Chrysanthemums."

For the best Painting of Flowers or Still-life, in Water-colours.—Not awarded.

For the best Painting in Monochrome (any medium). Not awarded.

For the best Sketch in Oil-colours, size not less than 12 by 8 in.—Mr. N, P. Reilly, No. 339, "Surf at Sunset."

For the best Sketch in Water-colours, size not less than 12 by 8 in.—Captain Wilson, No. 44, "Bridge of Boats Agra."

For the best Drawing in Pastel, Black or Coloured Crayons.—Mr. M. F. Pithawala, No. 217, "A Parsee Lady."

For the best Architectural Drawing.—Mr. D. K. Mhafre, No. 510, "Window in Colonanane, Ranis' Tombs, Ahmedabad."

For the best Model in any material.—Mr. Dewji Bhowan, No. 554, "Guzrati Womad and Child."

For the best Photograph, printed by any process.—Mr. A. K. Oliver, No. 434 "Entrance to Rani Bagh."

For the best Delhi Painting on Ivory.—Not awarded.

The following prizes given in money :—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

For the best Picture in the Exhibition (Rs. 150). Mrs. Gauntlett, No. 33, "A Carriage and Pair."

HIS HIGHNESS SIR TAKHTSINJEE, G.C.S.I., MAHARAJAH OF BHOWNUGGER.

For the best Landscape in Water-colours (Indian subject)—(Rs. 100).—Captain Chance, No. 7, "Nunga Parbut."

For the best Picture in Oil-colours by a Native of India (Rs. 75).—Raoi Varma, No. 261, "Dr. Wellington Grey."

For the best Model in Plaster or *Terra Cotta* by a Native of India (Rs. 75).—Dewji Bhowan, No. 554, "Plaster Model (Gujarati Woman and Child)."

For the best Picture in Water-colours by a Native of India (Rs. 50).—K. R. Rane, No. 26, "Goldsmith at Work."

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.

For the best Figure-painting in Water-colour (Rs. 70).—M. V. Dhurandur, No. 100, "Study from Life."

THE HON'BLE MR. H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A., LL.M.

For the best Landscape in Water-colours by a Native of India (Rs. 50).—D. Dutt, No. 202, "Ruined Temple."

SOME MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY BAR.

For the best Figure-painting in Oil-colours (Rs. 100).—Mrs. Bruee, No. 303, "Builders Kodaikanal."

MR. ARDESIR SORABJI CAMDIN.

For the best Figure-painting in Oil by a Native Lady Amateur (Rs. 328).—Miss Putlibai D. Wadia, No. 323, "A Portrait."

For the best copy of a Figure-painting in Oil by a Native Lady Amature (Rs. 20).—Not awarded.

MR. JAGMOHANDAS VANDRAVANDAS.

For the best Figure-painting in Oil ; subject—An Indian lady of the 19th cen[illegible] scene—In a garden (Rs. 50).[illegible] "Music hath Charms."

For the best Figure-pai[illegible] Indian lady of the *Puran*[illegible] pangs of separation from her[illegible] Hindu mythology ; scene[illegible] Mr. Kavi Verma, No. 243, "[illegible]

SOME PLEADERS OF [illegible]

For the best Picture in an[illegible] Street Scene (Rs. 50).—Mrs.[illegible] In the Bazaar."

MR. E. WIM[illegible]

For the best Original Dra[illegible] (Rs. 50).—Mr. F. C. Rimington, No. 185, "A Village by the Sea."

SIR JAMSETJEE JIJEEBHOY, BART., C.S.I.

For the best Painting of Animal-life in Oil or Water Colours (Rs. 50).—Mrs. Andrew Ker, No. 12, "Intruders."

For the best set of 6 Photographs, other than Portraits, negatives not less than 8½ by 6½ in. taken and printed by any process since the date of the last Exhibition by an Amateur in India (Album or Views)—(Rs. 50).—Hon ; Mr, Justice Parsons, No. 446, "Set of six Photographs.

SIR DINSHAW MANECKJI PETIT, BART.

For the best Picture in any medium by a Native Student of an Art School in India (Rs. 60).—M. F. Pithawala, No. 217, "Parsee Lady."

For the second best Picture in any medium by a Native Student of an Art School in India (Rs. 40).—M. V. Dhurandhur, No. 210, "Morning Toilet."

MR. NOWROJI N. WADIA, C. I. E.

For the best Picture by a Lady, who has not taken another prize (Rs. 50).—Mrs. Vincent, No. 241, "Duke's Nose Khandala."

For the Best Architectural Drawing of any building in India (Rs. 50).—E. De Closey, No. 384, "Benares Water Works."

MR. JAMSETJI N. TATA.

For the best Sketch of any part of Bombay (Rs. 50).—Miss Abercrombie, No 27, "Worlee Tank."

For the best Drawing in black and white (Rs. 50).—M. F. Pithawala, No. 216, "Study from Life."

MR. VAJESHANKAR GAVARISHANKAR (in commoration of the late MR. GAVARI SHANKARU DESHANKAR, C. S. I., DEWAN OF BHAVNAGAR).

For the best Picture drawn by a Student of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay (Rs. 60).—D. K. Mhatre, No. 305, "Our Bonja.".

For the second best Picture drawn by a Student of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay (Rs. 40).—N. R. Dhurandhur, No. 312, "Bhendy Bazaar."

MR. HURKISANDAS NAROTAMDAS.

For the Best Study of an ornamental Door or window (Indian style) by an Art Student in India (Rs. 50).—Mr. R. Mhalar, No. 518, "Door from Bhera, Punjab."

MR. GEORGE COTTON.

For the best Sea-scape in any medium (Rs. 100).—Colonel Holdich, No. 60, "Malabar Hill."

MR. G. C. WHITWORTH, I.C.S.

For the best Picture in any medium of a Hindu or Mussalman building in India (Rs. 50).—Mr. Kitchener, No. 42, "The Mehter Mahal, Bijapur."

A LOVER OF ART.

For the best Picture of still-life in oil-colours (Rs. 50).—Mrs. Barber, No. 288a, "Brass Pot and Oranges."

MR. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM.

For the best picture of fruit, or flowers, or still-life in water-colours (Rs. 50).—Mrs. Brackenbury, No. 74, "Geraniums and Heliotrope."

THE "RAST GOFTAR."

For the best work by a local artist in wood engraving (Rs. 50).—P. P. Rele, No. 515, "Specimen of Wood Engraving."

MR. K. N. KABRAJI.

For the best work by a native of India in Lithograph, printed in colours (Rs. 50).—A. L. Munshf, No. 545, "Specimens of Lithographs,"

THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

For the best Portrait in Oil or Water Colors (Rs. 100).—Mrs. Whitworth, No. 292, "A Native Boy."

HER EXCELLENCY LADY HARRIS, C. I.

For the best Drawing by a girl not over 15 (Rs. 20).—No competition.

For the best Drawing by a girl not over 11 (Rs. 10).—Miss Mabel Black, No. 200, "Wild Roses."

MESSRS. BABAJEE SAKHARAM & CO.

For the best Photograph by any amateur (Rs. 40). A. K. Oliver, No. 434, "The Entrance to the "Rani Bagh."

VETY. CAPT. JAMES MILLS, A.V.D.

For the best Photograph on Bromide Paper of Animal-life by an amateur (Rs. 25).—Mrs. Pollard, No. 415, "Mother and Son."

MESSRS. DAMODER MADHOWRAO DUKLE & CO.

For the best photo enlargement by any process by a Hindu amateur ; size not less than 15 by 12 in. (Rs. 30).—H. Ghellabhoy, No. 584, "A Portrait."

The following Exhibition have been Highly Commended :—

Nos. 91, Miss Abercombie ; Mr. S. P. Agasker ; 242, Mr. R. Bhattarcharjee ; 85, Miss Bulkley ; 315, Mrs. M. S. Bruce ; 266, Captain Chance ; 123,144,521, Mr. M. V. Dhurandher ; 496, Mr. E. J. Eden ; 96, Mr. S. J. Fonseca ; 293, Mr. M. J. Gomes ; 63, Mrs. Griffiths ; 528, 531, Mr. Van Gezel; 53, Captain Hobday ; 523, Mr. N. G. Jesle ; 10, 18, 25 Mrs. Her ; 288, Mrs Kitchener, 130, Mr. D. K. Mhatre ; 407, Major T. Macpherson ; 534, 536 Mr. R. N. Mant ; 47, Mrs. A. K. Oliver ; 504, Mr. A. K. Oliver ; 419, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons ; 426, Mrs. Pollard ; 213, Mr. M. F. Pithavala ; 522, Mr. V. A. Palker ; 306, Miss C. De Quadros ; 168, Mrs. V. P. Reilly ; 218, 227, Mr. D. Satavleker ; 236, 299, 302, Mr. A. C. Vaig ; 318, Mrs. Whitworth ; 141, 128, Captain G. L. Wilson.

The following Exhibitors have been commended :—

Nos. 103, Miss Abercombie ; 193, Mr. J. Contimbo. 481, Mr. F. A. Crommelin ; 114,209,252, Mr. M. V. Dhurandher, 416,417,427,428,429,430, Mr. W. M Dukle ; 253, Mr. M. J. Gomes ; 54, 56, H. E. Lady Harris ; 93;

Captain Hobday ; 285, Mr. Hewitt ; 290, Mr. Kerr ; 295, Mrs. Kitchener ; 295, Captain Lewis ; 138, Major Martin ; 298, Maizir ; 46, Captain Oldfield ; 231, Mr. V. B. Puranik ; 301, 321, a Mr. M. F. Pithawalla ; 327, Mrs. Pollard ; 276, Miss. C. DeQuadros ; 267, Mr. T. C. Bankrap ; 272, Mr. H. C. Sandy ; 208, 228, Mr. A. X, Trindade ; 100, Mr. A. C. Vas ; 260, Mr. G. W. Widal 320, Mrs. Whitewell.

The Hon. Mr. Westwood said : Your Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The list of prizes awarded by the Art Society having been publicly declared, it becomes my pleasant duty as President of this Society and on behalf of the Committee to invite the Governor to do us the honor of declaring the Exhibition open. (Cheers.)

H. E. Lord Harris, in addressing the assembly, said : Ladies and Gentlemen,—Once certainly, if not on two previous occasions, I have had the pleasure of finding myself in a similar position to that I now occupy, and have offered such remarks as I was capable of as regards the objects of the study of pictorial art in this country and my idea of progress it was making. I think that in one direction we have a little overlooked, or rather I would say, as I have a little overlooked the advantages of exhibitions of this kind in furthering the efforts the Government are making as regards industrial education. Now the object of the Society is not only to please those who have an opportunity of paying a visit here and while away an agreeable hour or so, but also to give an opportunity to those who are ready to take up the profession of painting, or who had time to devote to painting as amateurs. These are all given an opportunity of seeing the best specimens of pictorial art, turned out in this part of India, or borrowed in other parts of India, or perhaps obtained on loan from England. Not only amateurs but also those who have decided to take up pictorial art as a profession are given an opportunity not only to see what is beautiful, but also to compare their own efforts with those of others. Therefore, in so far as this exhibition is of value to those who are students for the sake of pursuing pictorial art as a profession Government have every reason to be grateful to the Society for the trouble it takes, and we are also grateful on behalf of the general public, who have an opportunity of spending a few hours in these rooms. Government should be specially grateful to this Society for the Exhibition, because it gives a good opportunity to the students of our art schools of seeing good workmanship and comparing it with the models they get in their own schools, and with what they are able to turn out there. The Government does all it can in the way of providing ample models and subjects, but it is impossible to do everything, and they feel that an exhibition of this kind is of great value. We have, as you know, taken up as energetically as funds permitted that branch of study, known as technical education, and I lay great stress on the opportunity this Society gives to our students to improve their minds and their eyes as regards colour and form. I think that nearly every one will agree that an ideal of what is beautiful in form and colour is essential in almost every manufacture, which is turned out by the hand of man. At least we ourselves know it is disagreeable to our own eyes, if something we have to see and something that is constantly before us is of awkward shape or glaring colour, and the object of all engaged in manufactures should be to turn out specimens that are not only useful but also agreeable to the eye. On previous occasions, I have, for my own part, criticised the efforts of exhibitions of this kind and the opportunities that exist for improving pictorial art in this country, and I have always pointed out that something more was necessary than early amateur artists ; that if excellency is to be secured, professional element is really necessary. While of course a great majority of pictures in these rooms are by amateurs—and we are extremely grateful to them for giving us the opportunity of seeing their paintings—I am glad to say there is also the professional element represented here. There are amongst these pictures a certain number that are sent by young men, who from necessity, no doubt, regard the art of painting as a profession ; and their being able to do so is very largely due to the education that the art schools in this country are giving. While, of course, our art schools do to the largest extent aim at the decorative rather than the pictorial art ; but the two blend so closely together and over-lap each other so much, that the division is difficult to make, and as a matter of fact although we aim principally, at giving an education in decorative art there are a certain number of our students whose bent of mind is in the direction of the pictorial art. The result is that among the artists who have sent their pictures here this week, there are a certain number of professional men, and I think I am justified in saying that a large number of these owe their teaching to our schools. There are on these walls some fifty or sixty examples of the efforts of our Art School students, and some indication of its quality may be inferred from the fact that two out of seven silver medals given by the Art Society have gone to the present students of the School of Art, and a third to an old student. Besides these they have gained three money prizes, one being that given by the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court for the best figure-painting in water-colours. There are also exhibits in sculpture and architectural drawing of considerable merit. That it is important that these students should have an opportunity of comparing their work is evident when I tell you that a greater part of the carved decorations of our public buildings in Bombay is the handi work of our art school students ; and in other directions many of them have done well. We have turned out some hundreds of men, who are now earning their livelihood in the professions of house-decorators, designers, modellers, carvers, metal-workers, engravers, and draughtsmen in architects' and engineers' offices. Now these young men, who eventually seek these trades are annually helped by the Art Society by means of these exhibitions to study the beautiful in colour and form, and, therefore, from a purely Indian and industrial point of view, Government, which is so greatly interested in industrial education, has every reason to be grateful to the Society. There is one other point which I feel bound to touch upon, and I wish we had been able to assist the Art Society to show their exhibitions in a better room. I wish we could have induced some liberal patron of the fine arts to come forward and give Bombay amongst those beautiful buildings she already possesses, one which should combine within its walls a museum for the exhibition of the many beautiful products of which India can boast, and also a room for the exhibition of pictures. (Cheers.) My colleagues and I have worked out a most delightful scheme under which we should have asked a liberal patron to have come forward and erect such a building, and we should have maintained it, furnished it, and supplied it with exhibits. (Cheers.) But Government, like good many individuals, having to cut its coat according to the cloth, disest are so bad that we have reluctantly to put the idea by until better times warrant our undertaking the expenditure. Still, that need not prevent the liberal patron from coming forward and adding to Bombay both a building and a museum of art products worthy of the city, and not only to build it but to maintain it also. (Laughter and cheers.) I trust that my suggestion may fall into good ground and bear good fruit, and I am perfectly certain that any one who does that will earn the gratitude of a very large number of young men, who would use that building not merely as amateurs or in a dilettante way, but because it would give them an opportunity of cultivating their eye to what is truly beautiful. Their eye will then enable their hand to subsequently work out those ideas, and by the combination you will find India able to compete with foreign countries in many of those essential objects which at present she has to purchase from abroad, and which she does purchase from abroad, principally because the Western nations have studied the beautiful in combination with the useful. I think, as I said before, that it is practically secured by us all that when we go to buy a thing, although it may be something useful, we prefer that it should also be beautiful. I say that if any one can help us to establish a museum, where our young men could study beautiful things, he would be doing an enormous benefit not only to the City of Bombay, but also to that large class who look forward to the results of technical education as giving them an outlet to a profession in this world. We have every reason to be grateful to the Art Society, and I have great pleasure in complying with their request and declaring this Exhibition open. (Loud cheers.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons proposed a hearty vote of thanks to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris for opening the Exhibition and distributing the prizes, respectively.

The vote of thanks having been agreed to, the spectators proceeded to examine the beautiful specimen of art, with which the walls of the Council Chamber and adjoining rooms are now filled.

THE BANDORA SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am not aware what stage the proposal to provide some sort of shelter for cattle within the enclosure of the slaughter-houses at Bandora has reached, but if on humane grounds the appeal has no chance of being heard within the Council Chamber of our Bombay Municipal Corporation, it is to be hoped that the *esthetic element* in which our civic fathers are said to be strong, will prevail in that body to shut out this eyesore from public view. If this *shelter* by the side of the picturesque railway station must stand at the gate of this lovely town the nearest health-resort of a great city, let at least high walls surround this unsightly and much-exposed place. My suggestion should commend itself to the authorities on other grounds than the above, which perhaps it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon here.—Yours, &c.,

Ostagonal Cottage, Bandora. N. M. LUNGRANA.

OPIUM EVIDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Prautch's letter, which appeared in your issue of yesterday's date, insinuates that the Police Foudar of Joypore got the three men to say that they were bribed by Mr. Prautch to give their evidence against the use of opium. The public will hardly accept such a poor explanation as satisfactory. As regards the Bombay Anti-Opium Petition no honest man would after perusing all that has been revealed, for a moment think that the recantations of the forty-nine medical gentlemen of Bombay were due to official pressure, direct or indirect.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 6. T.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the dis eases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy. Rs. 2 and 7.— MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE report of the Select Committee on the Indian Forts Bill will be presented at next Thursday's Council, and the Forts Act Amendment Bill will be passed on the 15th instant. The Select Committee disposed all the work in hand this morning.

MR. A. SMYTHIES, Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Doon, has been transferred to Assam, as Conservator. Mr. Smythies will leave on 1st April. He is to be succeeded by Mr. T. Nisbet, Deputy Conservator, from Bengal.

THE transfer of Mr. Smythies to Assam will create a vacancy in the command of the active troop of the D. D. M. R., Mr. C. G. Rogers will probably succeed him as Captain, and M. W. W. Harris will get the Forest Division.

MR. D. MCCRACKEN, Assistant to the General Superintendent, Thaggi and Dacoity Department, has returned from leave to England and rejoined his appointment. Mr. Clogstoun, who was acting for him, has reverted to his appointment at Ajmere.

MR. HENDERSON, Advocate to the Punjab Government, will leave Calcutta at the end of February, and will continue on special duty till April, when he will proceed to England on ten months' furlough. Mr. Sinclair will, according to present arrangements, continue to officiate till February 1895.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Rangoon contemporary asserts emphatically that it is the usual thing for the Police in that town to "boss" the burglars and thieves of the place ; and "every thief in each division is bound to steal a certain amount every month to feed the lamb-like but wolfish police ; and if they fail to steal the desired quantity, 'into jail they go,' at once." Statements similar to this have frequently been made without disguise in the Rangoon press. If they are true, it is a terrible disgrace ; if they are not, they should not be allowed to circulate.

THE East Indian Railway Company's earnings for the week ended 27th January, were Rs. 11,15,650. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 1,006,315. Increase Rs. 1,09,341. Miles open week ended 27th January, 1894, 1,610¼. Corresponding week last year, 1,010¼. Per mile open week ended 27th January, 1894, Rs. 693. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 625. Increase, Rs. 68. Earnings from 1st January, 1894, to 27th January, 1894, Rs. 42,46,790. From 1st January, 1893, to 27th January, 1893, Rs. 36,89,184. Increase, Rs. 5,57,606.

A DELHI correspondent writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette* that a European traveller has suddenly and unaccountably disappeared from the Dak Bungalow where he had been staying for the past ten days. The man professed to be a pensioned soldier, and went out the other day in the Dak Bungalow carriage for the purpose, of the said, of drawing his pension from the Brigade Office. It appears from the coachman's statement, that he got out of the carriage at the railway station, and told the driver to take the carriage away, saying he preferred walking back, but did not return, and has not been heard of for the last three days. He has left a locked wooden box in his room at the Dak Bungalow.

THE centenary of the Madras College of Engineering was held on Tuesday evening, with Lord Wenlock in the chair. Major Love, the principal, read the annual report, giving also a history of the institution. After the distribution of prizes, His Excellency, in the course of a speech, remarked that during the last 100 years no country had witnessed so great changes as India ; and no body of persons had been more instrumental in changing the face of the country, its customs, and the character of its people, than engineers. During the last century they had witnessed the greatest expansion of great irrigation systems, an increase of ordinary communications, and the development of railways throughout the country ; besides the construction and maintenance of a large system of harbours in various parts of the country—all of which had been brought about by the instrumentality of civil and military engineers, who had devoted their energies largely to the benefit of this country. Therefore it was a matter of special interest to witness the centenary of this College.

A RECENT paragraph to the effect that the laws regulating the Government of India's powers to sanction contracts and agreements are now under consideration, the *Pioneer* remarks, seems to have been read as implying that Parliamentary interference was contemplated with the rights of the Government in the matter of giving contracts. There need be no cause for alarm on this score. Under two Acts of Parliament, one of 1859 and the other of 1870, certain restrictions are imposed on the conclusion of contracts in India on behalf of the Secretary of State. Some losses in one part of the country a few years ago led the Government and the India Office to the conclusion that existing statutory resolutions should be reviewed, amended and added to where necessary, republished in a consolidated form. This and republication is now about to take place. Parliament has had nothing whatever to do with the matter, which is really of purely departmental importance, the object being to avoid the pitfalls into which Government officers through inadvertence and through the fragmentary state of the existing regulations have occasionally fallen.

THE Secretary of State has ruled that officials who are not entitled to receive exchange compensation allowance, will not be deprived of the privilege they possessed in regard to remittances and furlough pay. During the current financial year they will be permitted to remit at 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee ; but thereafter they will revert to the rate of exchange fixed for the adjustment of financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments. Furlough pay will be issued to them in England at the privileged rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per rupee.

THE Bank of Bengal raised its rate of discount to 8 per cent. on Tuesday, showing how great is the scarcity of money in Calcutta. The exchange banks, though said to be very short of funds, show no sign of replenishing their coffers by means of Council drafts. On Tuesday they declined to sell £10,000 on demand for July delivery at so low a figure as thirteen pence and fifteen-sixteenths. They evidently were again waiting for the Secretary of State to take a lower rate than last week's. It is impossible for business to be done under these conditions.

THOSE who were interested in the recent discussion on sporting-rifles, and all military officers who concern themselves with scientific musketry, should turn to a letter published in the *Asian* of the 2nd instant. A correspondent of that paper draws attention to the invention of a new bullet by Professor Hebler, a Swiss, who, with Herr Kranka, made his mark some time ago in connection with small-bore military rifles. The chief features of the bullet are that it is pointed at both ends, and has a hole running through it from end to end. Its appearance in fact is almost exactly that of a very much elongated shuttle. Its length is five times that of the calibre of the rifle from which it is fired. It is asserted that the atmospheric resistance is minimised, as there is no compression of air in front of the bullet, the hollowness of the projectile and its torpedo-like shape preventing this. The explanation given is as follows :—"A *sabot* or shoe of paper holds the bullet firmly in the mouth of the cartridge and is immediately separated from it when fired. When the bullet leaves the muzzle, and is separated from its *sabot*, the air in front passes over the tapered nose and flows rapidly over the tapered rear or stern, and passes unchecked through the central passage, no vacuum being formed in rear of the bullet. There is a small guide roll or ring fitted on the bullet to enable it to take the rifling." To prevent compression in the barrel, the bullet is either cased in a thin steel coating or is fitted internally with a stiff tube.

THE Magistrate, Mr. Clarke, in the Madras Police Court, has delivered judgment in Walter George King's case. "The facts, said the Magistrate, are exceedingly simple. Accused has been a Manager of the Elphinstone Hotel, of which one Appavoo Moodelliar is proprietor since September, 1893. On January 1st, 1894, he received from one Mrs. Bennett Rs. 257 in payment of her hotel bill, which money it was his duty to hand to the proprietor of the hotel, but the proprietor never received it. On January 7th, under pretext of attending a christening, accused borrowed his master's carriage and then disappeared from Madras. He was arrested at Bombay on the 25th January. Accused admits receiving the money, Rs. 257, from Mrs. Bennett, and taking it for his own use, but says he did so as moneys were due to him. This is the defence. The accused has not attempted to show any money was owing to him, and the prosecution evidence goes to show that nothing was due ; that since June, 1893, accused was apparently a guest at the Elphinstone Hotel, ran up a bill of Rs. 200 there, which, being unable to pay, the proprietor remitted, on the terms that accused should manage the hotel for him from September 1st, 1893, board and lodging and a wage of Rs. 10 a month. Moreover, the proprietor, in December last, redeemed the accused's watch and ring at a cost of Rs. 75. The accused got possession of the watch, which is now before the Court, on the same pretext as he got the carriage, and took them with him to Bombay. There is no ground apparently for accused justly having any claims against the proprietor, except some indefinite promises which the accused speaks of, which did not justify him in taking the money of other people. The secrecy with which accused left Madras, and his behaviour at Bombay, all point to his most deliberately having defrauded his employer. I can find nothing extenuating in the circumstances of this case, and consider the swindle perpetrated a very deliberate and impudent one. I find accused guilty and sentence him to six months' rigorous imprisonment."

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

MR. F. ATKINSON of the Financial Department writes to a contemporary :—The recent official communication intimating that no duty is to be levied on the import of silver, quickly followed by the announcement that the Secretary of State does not intend to maintain his fixed minimum rate for the sale of Council Bills, but will consider applications at the lowest rates on their merits, have together effected a complete revolution in the financial position of the currency scheme.

The disease from which India is suffering is undoubtedly an inflation of the currency, admittedly greatly assisted by the imports of Silver, and the proper remedy would seem to have been to put a stop to that import.

It has, however, been decided to allow the flow of silver into the country to continue, whether rightly or wrongly, need not be considered, as the public have not yet been made acquainted with the reasons which guided the Secretary of State's decision in the matter.

But this decision having been arrived at, the second announcement appears at first sight startling, and looks very like prescribing the bite of a cobra to a man suffering from miasma of the river, but careful enquiry puts a different aspect on the case, and it is quite possible that the second announcement may be a wise and proper sequenced to the first.

The experience of the past six months has shown that India is capable of absorbing a large amount of silver, irrespective of coinage, and so long as the free import of the metal is permitted, this method of paying for exports will be continued, so far as can at present be foreseen, for an indefinite time, provided the import is more profitable than the purchase of Council Bills, which it certainly would have continued to be if the Secretary of State had adhered to his minimum of fifteen pence farthing. The result would have been that little or no Council Bills would have been sold until India's capacity to absorb the white metal failed.

The Secretary of State has power to meet his payments by means of loans which it may be thought renders him independent. Unfortunately that power is only limited, and it is not probable, even if it was advisable, that he will ask the House of Commons to extend it. If, therefore, he had adhered to his fixed minimum, he would have been unable to sell any bills and his borrowing power would have become exhausted in a few months, with the result that he would have then found himself entirely in the hands of the exchange banks and exporters, and exchange would have fallen to a point, representing a small percentage higher than the market price of silver bullion, (by the working of the process that will be described hereafter) at which point it might have remained for an indefinite time, falling lower and lower as the price of silver fell.

By the announcement he has now made, however, he reserves to himself entire discretion to accept tenders or not, and he is enabled to do this by means of the reserve in the borrowing power he possesses. The immediate result of the announcement is a drop in the exchange value of the rupee, but his action will have the probable effect of maintaining exchange at a higher rate, and for a longer time than if he quickly exhausted his borrowing power, and placed himself entirely in the hands of the banks. His object no doubt, is to endeavour to carry this on, till India's capacity to absorb so large a quantity of silver is exhausted, but whether he will succeed in this endeavour is, of course impossible to foretell. Many probabilities, at present, unhappily appear against him, and when his borrowing power is actually exhausted, he will be forced to sell his bills to the highest bidder, with the result that exchange will experience another heavy drop. On the other hand, there are some who think that offering bills to the highest bidder would raise a competition between them and silver, and cause exchange to rise. It will be interesting to endeavour to trace what the probable result will be, when such a course is adopted, either by necessity or from choice.

1. The fact that Council bills must be sold to the highest bidder will, at all events at the outset, fix their price at the market price of silver bullion, plus the cost of the import to India plus the profit the holder of rupees in India requires to induce him to exchange them for bullion.

2. At this price, the bills will be taken up in full and will cause a reduction in the demand for silver, the gold price of which will accordingly fall, and will continue to fall to any figure down, to say 8*d.*, for the rupee.

3. This in turn will similarly gradually reduce the price of Council bill, necessitating the payment of a larger number of rupees in India.

4. Experience has shown that the fall in exchange during the past 20 years, has not materially reduced the rupee price of commodities exported, and it may be assumed that it will not do so in the future.

5. On the other hand we have the continual fall in the gold price of silver, and therefore in the value of the rupee, will result in the usual temporary stimulus to the export and check to the import trade in merchandise as each fall takes place.

6. This will result in a more favourable balance of trade to India, so far as goods only are concerned.

7. This favourable balance of trade will necessitate an increase in the import of Council bills or in gold or silver.

8. If there was no increase in the import of Council bills, and assuming for the moment that the amount of gold hitherto received annually represents the full requirements of India, and that the mints are being closed, the demand for silver is only a limited one, the result would be competition for Council bills.

9. As shown in No. 3, however, the fall in the gold price of silver would increase the rupees received in India for the same amount of sterling sold in London, and as rupee prices would remain approximately the same, it would reduce the competitions for Councils to some extent.

As regards the import of gold and silver bullion the assumption made in No. 8 in respect to gold may be accepted, but in respect to silver, recent events have shown that the demand for silver cannot be treated as a limited one. Quite apart from the speculation for a rise, "your generosity in only selling bullion in excess of ordinary requirements for ornaments, &c., appears to have been imported for the sole purpose of sale to hoarders of rupees, the bullion disappearing into hoards, and the rupees given in exchange being put into circulation.

To square the balance of trade, therefore, without raising a competition for Council Bills, what may now be fittingly termed "The Exporters' Reserve" would be brought into play. That is to say, if the exporter found that he could not get his money from the exchange banks at a price representing the gold price of silver bullion, plus its freight to India, plus the profit the holder of rupees in India requires as an inducement to exchange them for bullion, he would export silver from England, and thereby reduce the demand for bills, and thus all real competition for them would cease, and in fact would never come into play.

Another reserve the exporters hold, though apparently of much less importance at present, is the Rupee Paper enfaced for payment in England. As the exchange banks refuse to take this security fully, and their purchase and transfer to India might, at any time, be utilised in paying for exports, and preventing competition for Council Bills.

From this resume it appears that after the Secretary of State has exhausted his borrowing powers, the gold price of silver will gradually fall to a point considerably lower than at present, that there will be no real competition for Council Bills when sold to the highest bidder that they will, therefore, have to be sold at a small percentage which may be estimated at 12 to 15 per cent. higher than the market price of the bullion, and that their price will accordingly fall as the price of silver bullion falls.

The currency scheme is, in point of fact, now apparently entirely dependent on the length of time India's power to absorb silver bullion continues, and this is a problem practically impossible to solve with any hope of accuracy. All we know is that a large amount, which may be estimated at 8 crores, is required annually in gold and silver by the Natives of the country for the purposes of ornaments, but how much more can be disposed of by hoarding of rupees, it is impossible to say. It requires no great knowledge of the Native character to know that as long as he can obtain Rs. 10 of silver bullion for Rs. 9-8 in coin his demand for it will continue as long as he possesses the rupees for the purpose. But under any circumstances, and however low the rate of exchange may fall, it cannot be said that the currency scheme has failed, and that mints should now be reopened as suggested by the *Times*. It might have been possible to have made it an entire success from the very outset, but circumstances which it is not necessary to discuss here, prevented this, and its final complete success is only delayed. How long this delay will continue is, as already stated, dependent on an unknown factor, which may cease to operate within 12 months, or which may require 12 years to kill, but however long it takes, it will not be necessary to re-open the mints, and the success of the scheme is eventually secure. The only comfort to our minds, so far as the present is concerned, is that the severe financial difficulties into which India is being plunged, may force England to become reconciled to the establishment of bimetallism, and it will be a strange commentary indeed, if the action of the British Government in regard to India's currency scheme forces the nation into taking the very step that that Government now opposes.

On the other hand we have the sorry prospect of years of increased taxation, and no Viceroy or Finance Minister has ever commenced his career in India under such extremely unfortunate and unpleasant financial prospects, as our present ruler and his Finance Minister.

One point appears now practically certain, and that is, that the exchange is mainly dependent on the price of Council Bills, and it is obviously necessary therefore to reduce the home expenditure to the utmost limit, as the smaller the amount offered for sale the greater the probability of competition, and the quicker the rise in the rate of exchange. But unless the reduction is made in millions it would be practically useless, and it seems impossible at present to reduce the home charges even by thousands.

Possibly it might be arranged to stop the payment in England of interest on rupee paper now enfaced for payment there and make payments only in India. Possibly, too, Government might arrange to make payment of pensions and furlough allowances in India only, payment being made present pensioners, and to officers now in the service at such a rate in rupees as would prevent their being losers by the transactions, in fact if they were made actual gainers in a small degrees as a compensation for the inconvenience to which they would be put, Government would still derive considerable profit by the large reduction that would be made in Council Bills offered, for sale, and consequent increase in the competition for them, the heads named representing some five millions sterling.

It is true that the money would be required to be sent to England through the exchange banks, but the fact that this was done privately and not through the public medium of Council Bills, would probably make a great difference in the actual result.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO LORD ELGIN.

THE Viceroy received three addresses of welcome at Calcutta on Tuesday. Replying to that of the Corporation he said :—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I have to thank you very warmly, not only for the address which has just been read but for the spirit in which it has been conceived. If I may say so, you have succeeded in touching upon the points that move my inmost feelings, and nothing could more effectually serve the purpose which you so kindly profess, namely, to make me recognise that I do not come among you as a stranger. Gentlemen, you will pardon me if I allude, in the first place, to your reference to that incident in my father's career by which he was enabled to do a signal service to India—an incident which I am convinced he looked back upon with the utmost satisfaction, and which we, his family, recall with pride. It may be that I am standing on the spot whence the intrepid Governor-General heard the guns of the Shannon announce the arrival of the first reinforcement. It is impossible, of course, for us in these days, when we are enjoying the blessings of peace, to realise to their full the extent of the feelings that would come uppermost in the hour of danger and of crisis ; we know that Lord Canning did not conceal his gratification that it was his old friend who was the first to recognise the emergency, and was prepared to risk his own success in order that he might hasten to his assistance. Gentlemen, I am grateful to you for doing justice to my father's memory in words recording characteristics that impressed themselves on those with whom he was brought in contact. I have been much touched since I arrived in India by the many evidences I have received, that even after the lapse of so many years, personal recollections of him remain in many minds, and in many districts. I have left those behind at home to whom the fact will be the most grateful message I can send, and it cannot fail once more to remind me of the value of those principles of action that won for him an affection and respect, not in India alone, that have so well stood the test of time. Gentlemen, you have rightly judged that nothing less than what I considered to be the call of duty could have induced me to attempt to follow so many distinguished men in this high and arduous office. The ambition to seize an opportunity for doing good service to his country may encourage a man to face absence and toil and responsibility, but by itself ambition, even a high and worthy ambition, is not, in my humble opinion, a sufficient reason, but if I am here at the call of duty, I can have no better encouragement than the welcome you have been pleased to give me. You speak as the representatives of a great city, a city famous in history, in Government, in commerce, in all that goes to make the life of a State. Assuredly I value now, and shall ever respect the words spoken in her name. I trust it may be my good fortune, as it has, I believe, been that of my predecessors to maintain undiminished through my term of office, the kindly good-will which you have now expressed. Differences of opinion arise in all human affairs, but it will be my endeavour, so far as it lies with me, to cherish and promote the good understanding which, for the safety of the body politic, ought to exist, between the Imperial Government and municipal authorities. It is thus that we can best transform into action that sentiment of loyalty to our beloved Sovereign with which your address fitly concludes, and which I am certain animates all our hearts. I think I ought not to conclude without expressing to you my thanks for the very handsome casket in which you have been pleased to enclose your address. The Viceroy next replied to an address from the British Indian Association. This contained a reference to the rules framed under the Councils Act which, they said, appeared to restrict the operation of the measure. They trusted that when sufficient trial had been given to the new arrangements they would be modified in a more generous direction. His Excellency said :—

"Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna, and Gentlemen,—I thank you for the address which you have presented to me, and for the words of welcome which it contains. You justly think that it would be strange indeed if I did not feel an hereditary interest and pride in this great office to which it has pleased Her Majesty to appoint me. I have already had several opportunities of expressing my sense of the kindly feeling which I have found in India, but I think I should be failing in my duty if I did not, to you, as the representatives of important interests of the native community, express also my sense of the very friendly recognition you have made, both in your address and in the words with which you, Sir, have prefaced it in reference to my father's memory. Gentlemen, in your address you have been kind enough to indicate various points in connection with the administration of the Government of the country which you think require consideration. Let me say at once that I do not propose to deal with these points on this occasion. To deal with them all would obviously be impossible ; to select from them would be liable to be open to misconstruction. What I can say is that the subjects to which you refer are, one and all of them, such as to merit most careful consideration ; that I am greatly obliged to you for calling my attention to them ; and that I shall take care that the views indicated by you are not lost sight of when the time comes for any decision being arrived at. Gentlemen, as the representative of Her Majesty, and as being responsible for the carrying on of the British Government of India, I find with pleasure in your address the expression of your unswerving loyalty and attachment to the throne and person of our beloved Sovereign, the Queen-Empress of India, and also your desire for the further stability of British rule in this country. I should not be here if I did not agree with you that the British Government has conferred manifold blessings on this country. I should be unworthy of my office if I did not assume it with a steadfast intention to endeavour to secure to this country the continuance of those blessings, and my highest ambition will be attained if I can contribute to the happiness and contentment of the loyal subjects of the Queen-Empress in this her Indian Empire. The confidence and support of an important Association such as yours will, I know, be of the utmost value ; and I venture to hope that you will never have cause to regret your generosity in entrusting it to me."

Lord Elgin acknowledged the address from the Mahomedan Literary Society in the following terms :—

"Gentlemen : The address which you have been so good as to present to me, the cordial terms of which I desire sincerely to reciprocate, derives additional interest from the circumstance to which you call attention, that the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta was founded at the time when my father held the high office to which I have had the honour of being appointed by Her Majesty. It was, I think, one of the characteristics of his administration of public affairs, that he lost no opportunity of encouraging the spread of education and increasing the means for the diffusion of culture and knowledge ; and I am convinced that he must have been a satisfaction to him to co-operate with the distinguished founder of your Society, Nawab Abdul Latif, whose own ability and learning are well-known, in a work calculated to promote the intellectual, moral and social advancement of this important section of the community. It is naturally nothing but a pleasure to me to think that I may be permitted to take up the work thus begun, and I hope and expect to find that the labour of our predecessors has not been thrown away. I am well aware that in some respects the Mahomedan community are at a disadvantage in the educational race, and we all know that in these days of severe competition it is a serious matter to be handicapped at starting. But for my part I entertain a very strong opinion that in matters of education the first essential is to create a real and substantial interest, and that this can only be done by enlisting the sentiment of the people ; and that good results may be obtained by encouraging them rather to improve and develop the methods to which they are accustomed, than to cut adrift from tradition, and lose the steadying influence of inherited institutions. That, as I understand it, is the principle that underlies your constitution. It is encouraging to find that you are able to report that your Society has steadily advanced in general usefulness. It is no slight boast to make after an existence of more than 30 years. I shall gladly receive from you any representations which you may desire to make with a view of improving the educational opportunities of your co-religionists, and you may make them with the most complete assurance that I shall not fail on my own part to devote my most careful attention to that most desirable object. In conclusion, I have again to thank you for the kind welcome you have given to Lady Elgin and myself, and for the good wishes which you have expressed for the due performance of the duties of my office."

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

AT Indore on Tuesday Mr. Crosthwaite, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, said that if opium-eating were really injurious, and excessive consumption common, he must have noticed it ; but he could not remember a case among his servants, or public officials, of incapacity produced by the habit. Nor in his criminal experience had he known it lead to crime. Chiefs and people would strongly object to prohibition and the Government had no right to demand it. Any such attempt might involve the risk of civil war.

Colonel Robertson, Political Agent of Bhagulkhand, produced an estimate of the loss from prohibition in Native States. Cultivators would loss 66 lakhs, merchants, 23 lakhs, and the total loss including that of the States themselves, would be 160 lakhs, a large portion being annual ; but even with liberal compensation any interference would be most unpopular. There was no such general debauchery from opium consumption in Central India as would justify interference. The meddlesome philanthropy which prompted it would not be appreciated, and the political consequences might be disastrous. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Keegan, Residency Surgeon, Indore, said that 30 per cent. of the population of Malwa and Central India were opium-eaters. It was largely given to infants, and continued till they were about three years of age, when they were gradually weaned. Prohibition would entail great hardship. Surgeon-Major Dane, Agency Surgeon, Bhopal, said that opium was taken without harm by a large precentage of the cultivating classes, who were terribly alarmed at the prospect of prohibition. The benefits of opium compensated fifty times over any evils arising from its abuse. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Caldecott testified, from personal observation, to the power of opium to promote great exertion and endurance.

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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

MOTHER V DAUGHTER.

Of all the problems presented by what has been rather aptly described as comparative womanology, there is none more significant than the obvious disintegration of family life on the female side of it. The relationship of mother and daughter, which used to be considered the tenderest and most beautiful of human relations, seems to have set plainly changed its aspect of late years. The sympathy and affection which were supposed to be universal aforetime between the girls and their material parent, and certainly did exist as a general rule, is now quite exceptional. In its place we find on every hand suppressed friction, occasionally open antagonism. What are the causes of this state of things, and who is to blame for it? These questions are pressing themselves on the attention of all thinking women. A very able article on the subject by Mrs. Crackanthorpe appears in the Nineteenth Century for this month. On the whole, I think she takes the most sensible view of what she calls The Revolt of the Daughters. While making every allowance for the selfishness of modern youth, she points out that it is at least more deserving of sympathy than the selfishness of middle-age, which can never see any good thing in the wandering enthusiasm of the rising generation, even if it be of their own flesh and blood. Granted that the daughters are selfish in their impatience of the prejudices they have outgrown and the ideals which seem to them vieux jew. In this they are but exhibiting the defect of their qualities. That selfishness is a very comforable virtue to live with and sounds very cunning in the abstract. But when did unselfishness ever accomplish anything? It is not in the nature of things that a strong temperament and superior mental ability should be united to a self-sacrificing disposition, and there is no denying that the first desire of the average parent for is or her offspring is success in some manner or capacity. The child that has distinguished itself by good marriage or the acquisition of fame or wealth is always the favourite child who is welcomed as a credit to the family. Parents must therefore get accustomed to the idea that successful children are a good deal more trouble to bring up than amiable failures, and that in early youth they are almost certain to want to gang their ain gait and challenge the authority of their elders and their traditions thereof.

A WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

The saddest part of it to me is the utter absence of confidence between mother and daughter. This, of course, springs in the very first instance from lack of affection. And if a girl grows up to regard her mother more as her natural enemy than as her best friend, be sure the mother is far more at fault than the daughter. The heart of childhood is always open to love and tenderness, and if a mother chooses she can always win the first of these impulses towards herself. In nine cases out of ten she does not take the trouble to do so, but lets her child grow up a complete stranger to her, forgetting that as the child feels so the girl will feel and will act. Mrs. Crackanthorpe goes to the root of the whole matter when she advises mothers to make friends of their girls when they are very young. But that is the last thing the average mother thinks about, preferring to disregard her children in youth and command them in adolescence. No doubt that idea of the parent as the embodiment of a pontifical authority from whose verdict there is no appeal did very well for the last generation. But this individualistic age regards it as an outworn and some what ridiculous attitude; and until parents can bring themselves to realize that counsel must supersede command, the Revolt of the Daughter will go on. The youth of this age is a very unhappy one, pursuing its own ends, painfully conscious of its isolation and the irony which the blind antagonism of those dearest to them may infuse into the idea of home, sweet home. The most conclusive proof of this lies in the fact that as soon as the girls are grown up they are ready to take up any profession that will take them out of their homes. If they are pretty girls, the profession is generally matrimony ; if not it is some other. So the old ideal of mother and their childhood fades into the blue background of distant hills in the landscape of life. And of those hills they remember nothing but the steepness, and the mist upon them is the mist of tears.

FROCKS FOR GIRLS.

To turn from the souls of our children to their bodies. It is not always easy to know what to do with them, especially if they belong to girls whose growing propensities absolutely refuse to keep decent company with their age. It is a real grief to a mother with an eye for the Picturesque to find that her girls can no longer be clad in smocks with any appearance of seemliness. This is a question of height more than any thing. I have seen girls of thirteen look delightfully appropriate in smocks which would make a very tall girl of eleven look ridiculous. Very often the girl herself is furiating to discard the garb of childhood, and takes it as

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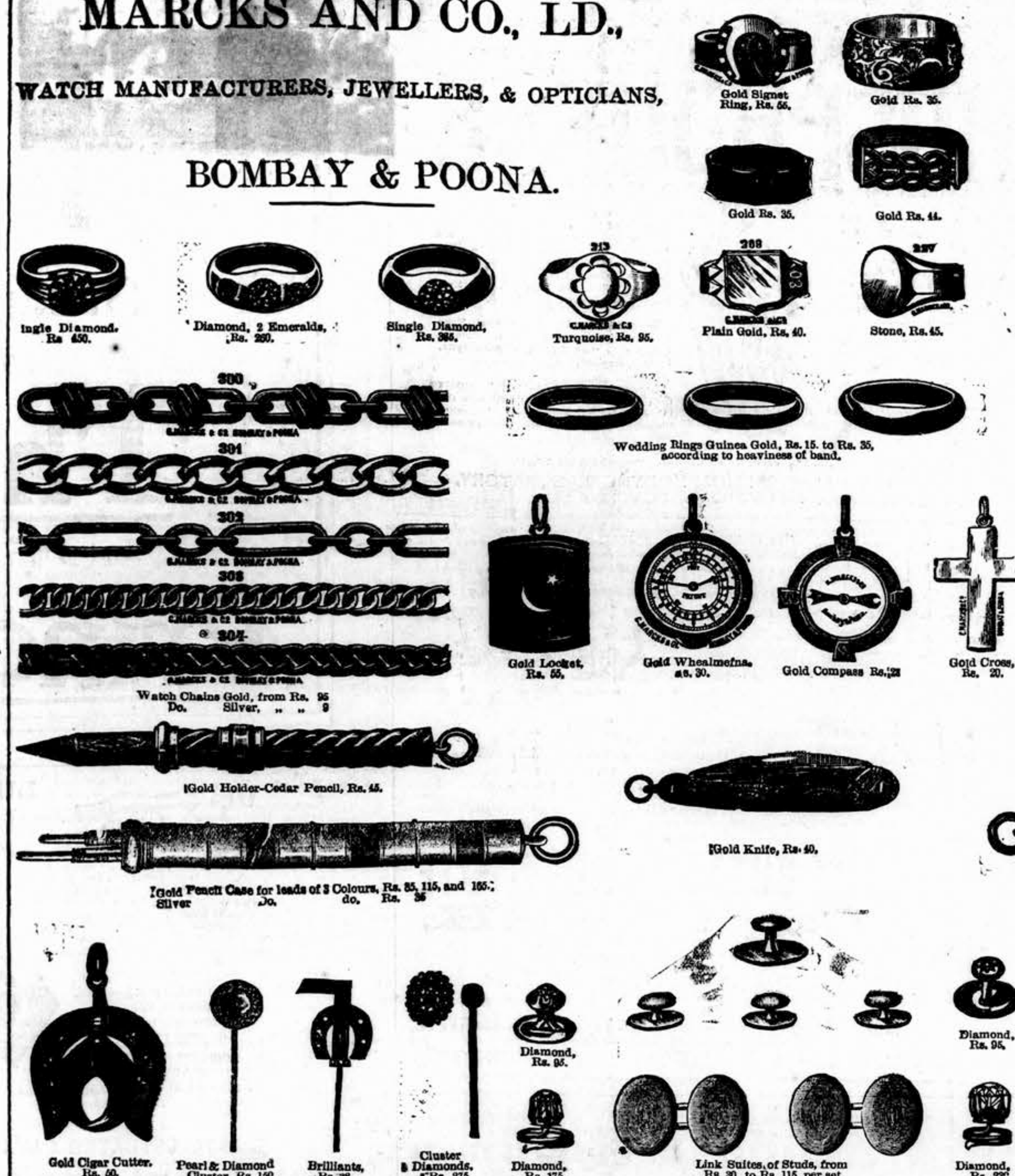


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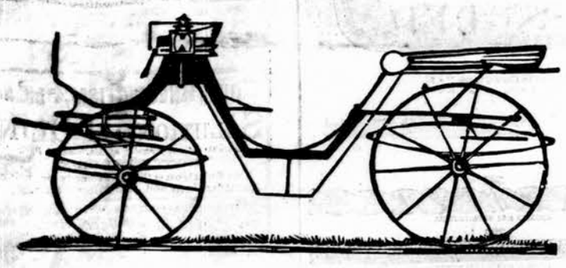
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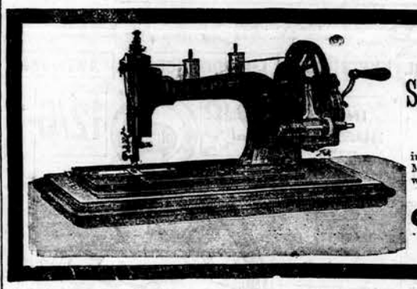
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